

Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING MARCH 3, 1961

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of March 3, 1961

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
HOUSE	260	173	4
SENATE	65	35	0

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 1) (HR 4569)	Hearings Underway	Reported by Subcommittee	
Minimum Wage (S 895) (HR 3935)	Reported by Subcommittee	Hearings Underway	
Aid to Education (S 1021) (HR 4970)		Hearings Scheduled	
Medical Aid to the Aged (S 909) (HR 4222)			
Omnibus Housing			
Temporary Unemployment Benefits (HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Hearings Scheduled
Permanent Unemployment Benefits			
Social Security Changes (HR 4571)			
Dependent Children Aid (HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61		
Sugar Act Extension (HR 3738)			
Feed Grains Program (S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Reported 3/2/61	
Migrant Farm Workers (HR 2010)			
"Food for Peace" - PL 480			
Mutual Security			
OECD Treaty (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed	Hearings Completed	
Peace Corps			
Reorganization Act (S 153)	Reported by Subcommittee	Reported 1/30/61	Passed 2/6/61
Judgeships (S 912) (HR 2226)	Hearings Completed	Reported 2/28/61	Debate Underway
Civil Rights			
Tax Revision			
Highway Financing			
Water Pollution (S 861) (HR 4036)			
Mass Transportation			
Airport Grants			
Regulatory Agency Reform			

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JUDGESHIPS BILL

The Senate March 2 began consideration of a bill (S 912) to create nine additional federal circuit court judgeships and 60 additional district court judgeships.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Judiciary Committee Feb. 28 reported S 912 (S Rept 55) with amendments adding 10 district judgeships to the 59 requested by the Administration. The 10 additional judgeships: Arkansas, 1; Northern California, 1; Southern California, 2; Western Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Northern Texas, 1; Washington, 1. (Weekly Report p. 263)

The 69 additional judgeships created by S 912:

- Nine federal circuit court judgeships: 2nd circuit, 3; 4th circuit, 2; 5th circuit, 2; 7th circuit, 1; 10th circuit, 1.

- 54 permanent district court judgeships in existing districts: Northern Alabama, 1; Alaska, 1; Arizona, 1; Arkansas (to serve in Eastern and Western Districts), 1; Northern California, 2; Southern California, 2; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; Northern Georgia, 1; Northern Illinois, 2; Iowa (to serve in Northern and Southern Districts), 1; Kansas, 1; Eastern Louisiana, 2; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 1; Eastern Michigan, 2; Southern Mississippi, 1; Western Missouri, 1; Nevada, 1; New Jersey, 1; Southern New York, 6; North Carolina (to serve in Eastern and Middle Districts), 1; North Carolina (to serve in Western and Middle Districts), 1; Northern Ohio, 2; Oklahoma (to serve in Northern, Eastern and Western Districts), 1; Eastern Pennsylvania, 3; Western Pennsylvania, 2; Puerto Rico, 1; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina (to serve in Eastern and Western Districts), 1; Eastern, Middle and Western Tennessee, 3 (1 each); Northern Texas, 2; Southern Texas, 1; Western Texas, 1; Washington (to serve in Eastern and Western Districts), 1.

- Four temporary district court judgeships in existing districts: Eastern New York, 2; Southern Ohio, 1; Middle Pennsylvania, 1.

- Two district court judgeships in a new judicial Middle District in Florida, also created by S 912.

S 912 also made permanent three temporary judgeships in Middle Georgia, Western Pennsylvania, and New Mexico.

The Committee Feb. 27 voted 9-4 to reject a Republican motion to hold hearings on the measure before reporting it to the floor. All Republican members voted for the request and all Democratic members voted against it.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The House Judiciary Committee March 1 began hearings on a similar measure (HR 2226) to create 63 additional judgeships. Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said the House and Senate had refused to take up an Eisenhower Administration-backed bill to create 35 additional judgeships in 1960 because Democrats "gambled and won" on a change of Administrations. Asked by Rep. William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) if he thought the federal judiciary should reflect "a reasonable political balance", Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said he thought "the best qualified individuals should be selected."

TEMPORARY JOBLESS BENEFITS

The House March 1, by a 392-30 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 4806) authorizing federal grants to the states for the temporary extension of unemployment payments to workers who had exhausted their benefits from regular state unemployment programs. It was estimated that about 3 million workers would receive the benefits and the program would cost about \$990 million. A motion to send the measure back to the Ways and Means Committee was offered by Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) but was rejected by voice vote. (For voting, see chart p. 380) The bill was debated under a rule barring amendments. (Weekly Report p. 288)

The Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961 was the first of President Kennedy's emergency anti-recession proposals to be adopted by either Chamber.

BACKGROUND -- HR 4806 was reported by the House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 25 (H Rept 27). The report said the extension of unemployment benefits was justified because most states had not dealt with the special problems that accompany periods of protracted and high unemployment.

The Committee report included the minority views of two Republicans, James B. Utt (Calif.) and Bruce Alger (Texas), who said the extension of unemployment payments was a "preferential dole." Utt and Alger were reported to have cast the only two dissenting votes when the 25-man Committee voted to approve HR 4806 Feb. 23. (Weekly Report p. 311)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 4806:

- Authorized the Secretary of Labor to make agreements with the states to prolong duration of payments by 50 percent for any jobless worker who exhausted his benefits from regular state unemployment compensation programs between June 30, 1960 and March 31, 1962. The period of coverage would begin as soon as the agreement was reached, and would continue through March 31, 1962; a worker who started to receive payments before March 31 and had not used them up could continue receiving them through June 30, 1962.

- Provided that the weekly amount of special payments to jobless workers would be equal to the payments made under regular state unemployment compensation programs.

- Specified that the duration of the special additional payments would be limited to 13 weeks and that the aggregate number of weeks of payment, special plus regular, would be limited to 39.

- Provided that the special account from which the temporary payments would be made would be financed by an increase in the net federal unemployment compensation tax levied on employers from four-tenths of 1 percent to eight-tenths of 1 percent for calendar years 1962 and 1963.

- Authorized special federal payments to the states for the extension of unemployment benefits to workers not covered under state programs but under the federal employees' and ex-servicemen's programs, which are administered by the states.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The House March 1, by a 412-6 roll-call vote, adopted a resolution (H Res 167) authorizing expenditures of \$331,000 by the Un-American Activities Committee during 1961. Opposition to the resolution was led by Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.), who in previous years sought to abolish the Committee and in 1961 urged that its funds be "drastically reduced" on the ground that "virtually every cent given to it is spent in injuring our citizens and weakening our democratic institutions." (Weekly Report p. 49)

Roosevelt offered a motion to recommit the bill to the House Administration Committee for an amendment to bar the Committee from using any of its funds for inquiries on subjects under investigation by any other committee. It was defeated by voice vote.

Those voting with Roosevelt against H Res 167 were Democrats Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio), Edith Green (Ore.), Robert W. Kastenmeier (Wis.), Barratt O'Hara (Ill.) and William Fitts Ryan (N.Y.).

Roosevelt told the House "our own liberties are endangered by the methods of this Committee," but "it is obvious this House does not yet see this danger...." Earlier, in Feb. 21 testimony before the Administration Committee on the authorization, he said a "very large portion of the Committee's work and expenditures is devoted to justifying its existence."

During floor debate, Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) said Roosevelt's opposition was "based on fuzzy reasoning, distortions, falsehoods and...a total failure to comprehend, even remotely, the nature of communism." Walter Feb. 27 had announced he would retire at the end of the 87th Congress. (See p. 355)

In supporting the authorization, Rep. Charles S. Joelson (D N.J.) said the Committee "should limit itself to serious factfinding for legislative purposes," and urged that it "shoulder its obligation" to look into the "dangerous activities" of such groups as the American Nazi Party, White Citizens Council and Ku Klux Klan.

The authorization was endorsed Feb. 28 by the House Republican Policy Committee, which said in a statement that "for many years the Communist Party, its front and action organizations together with left-wing and self-styled liberal organizations, have sought to weaken the effectiveness of or abolish the...Committee."

Court Decisions

The Supreme Court, in two 5-4 decisions, Feb. 27 upheld the contempt of Congress convictions of Frank Wilkinson of Los Angeles and Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky., for refusal to answer questions during a 1958 hearing of the House Un-American Activities Committee. The majority opinions in both cases, written by Justice Potter Stewart, upheld in broad terms the Committee's investigative powers, while the dissenting opinions held that the decision opened the way for the Committee to intimidate its critics.

In their appeals from one-year prison sentences, Wilkinson and Braden contended they had been called as witnesses mainly because they publicly had criticized the Committee. Wilkinson was field secretary of the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and Braden was field secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, a pro-

integration organization. The Committee hearing, held July 30, 1958 in Atlanta, Ga., dealt with Communist Party propaganda in the South. The Committee said it had information that both men were connected with organizations which it said were attached to the Party.

The majority opinions said the Committee had a "valid legislative purpose" in the hearing and there was "nothing to indicate that it was the intent of Congress to immunize from interrogation all those (and there are many) who are opposed to the existence of" the Committee. Stewart said the Committee had "reasonable ground to suppose" the men were Communist Party members and that therefore they had information to substantially aid the inquiry. He cited the Court's 1959 decision (also 5-4) in the contempt of Congress case of Lloyd Barenblatt, who had refused to answer Committee questions, when the Court upheld the conviction on grounds that, "it can hardly be seriously argued that the investigation of Communist activities generally, and the attendant use of compulsory process, was beyond the purview of the Committee's intended authority under Rule 11," the House rule which created the Committee. (1959 Almanac p. 723)

Stewart said the Barenblatt opinion made clear "it is the nature of the Communist activity involved, whether the momentary conduct is legitimate or illegitimate politically, that establishes the Government's overbalancing interest." The opinion said although it was true the Committee was aware of Wilkinson's opposition to the hearings and that he was not called to testify until after he came to Atlanta as a representative of the anti-Committee group, there was no evidence the intent was "personal persecution." Had he not gone to Atlanta, Wilkinson might not have been called as a witness because he might not have been considered to have a connection with the specific inquiry, the opinion said.

After delivering the opinions, Stewart said they "do not imply any personal views as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the creation or continuance of this Committee." Concurring were Justices Felix Frankfurter, Tom C. Clark, John Marshall Harlan and Charles E. Whittaker.

The dissenters were headed by Justice Hugo L. Black, who wrote separate opinions in both cases, joined by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice William O. Douglas. Douglas wrote separate dissents in both cases, joined by the other two, and in the Braden case by Justice William J. Brennan Jr. Brennan wrote his own dissent in the Wilkinson case.

Black said he believed the case "involves nothing more or less than an attempt by the Un-American Activities Committee to use the contempt power of the House of Representatives as a weapon against those who dare to criticize it." He said the majority was holding that "the interest of the Committee in the information sought outweighs that of the witness and the public in free discussion while, at the same time, it disclaims any power to determine whether the Committee is in fact interested in the information at all." As a result, Black said, "the only real limitation upon the Committee's power to harass its opponents is the Committee's own self-restraint, a characteristic which probably has not been predominant in the Committee's work over the past few years." Risk of subpoena now would face anyone opposing the Committee, he said, and "with such a powerful weapon in its hands, it seems quite likely that the Committee will weather all criticism, even though justifiable, that may be directed toward it."

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Special Labor Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 28 ordered reported to the full Committee an amended bill (HR 3935) to increase the minimum wage for workers already covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour over two years, and to extend coverage to about 4 million workers. The Administration had requested a raise to \$1.25 over three years and extension of coverage to about 4.3 million workers. (Weekly Report p. 313)

As approved, the bill eliminated the \$1.20 second-year step and jumped from \$1.15 the first year to the full \$1.25 one year later.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg March 1 told the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee during hearings on the Administration proposal that "we still stand by our recommendation." He said although many labor spokesmen had criticized the proposal as not strong enough, there were many business spokesmen who termed it too burdensome. He said the three-year step was "a moderate, compromise proposal" that would increase purchasing power the first year after enactment by \$578 million and at full effect by \$1,705,000,000 annually. House Education and Labor Special Labor Subcommittee Chairman James Roosevelt (D Calif.) said it was felt the jump could be made in 1962 without any harm to business and that it would save much paperwork for the Labor Department.

The Subcommittee, in accepting an Administration proposal that laundries for the home be brought under the minimum wage act when their gross totaled \$1 million, stipulated that any home launderer, regardless of volume, be included if it did at least 25 percent of its work for business or industrial establishment. In the case of transit workers, the Subcommittee included a revision to make the law applicable only to companies whose gross business was \$1 million or more annually, instead of to all transit companies as in the Administration plan.

The Subcommittee also rejected an Administration recommendation to include any service station doing a gross annual business of \$250,000, and instead included all chain-operated filling stations but excluded any locally-owned and operated stations unless they grossed \$1 million a year. For establishments that might not otherwise fall into any prescribed categories, the Subcommittee stipulated that any company with at least \$250,000 yearly gross, which was part of a chain which grossed at least \$1 million annually, would be covered. Both tests would have to be met before coverage would be applied.

The Subcommittee also adopted an amendment to give the Labor Department authority to determine whether some industries were being placed at a competitive disadvantage with foreign firms because they were forced to pay higher wages.

The Subcommittee followed Administration suggestions to bring newly covered workers under the Act

through a four-year gradual increase, beginning at the \$1 hourly minimum, going to \$1.05 in 1962, \$1.15 in 1963 and \$1.25 in 1964. The Subcommittee also agreed with the Administration decision not to extend coverage to restaurant and hotel employees.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN AID

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Feb. 27 reported a clean bill (HR 4884 -- H Rept 28) embodying the Administration's plan to amend Title IV of the Social Security Act to temporarily permit the states to use matching federal grants to aid needy children of the unemployed under their public assistance programs for aid to dependent children. (Existing programs covered only children deprived of parental support because of death, absence or disability). The clean bill was introduced Feb. 27 by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) to replace the original Administration bill (HR 3865). (Weekly Report p. 311).

Under HR 4884, as under other federal public assistance programs, the Government would pay \$14 per month for each child and the state would pay \$3 per month. The state also could elect to pay an additional amount for each child up to \$13 per month and the Federal Government would pay from 50 percent to 65 percent of that amount.

As reported by the Committee, HR 4884 provided that the federal funds were not intended to replace the state and local relief funds currently used to aid needy families of the unemployed. The report estimated that the bill would cost \$350 million and would aid 750,000 children and 250,000 adults if all states chose to participate. The program would be effective April 1, 1961 and expire June 30, 1962.

The Committee added one amendment to the Administration bill. It stipulated that aid to dependent children of an unemployed parent would be terminated if the parent refused "without good cause" to accept any job in which he was able to engage offered by a state employment service. HR 4884 required states to enter into cooperative arrangements with the state employment offices to assure maximum utilization of the service in returning the parent to work.

The Committee Feb. 27 approved HR 4884 by voice vote. The report included two dissenting opinions. Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) said the Committee had not gathered adequate information on the need for the measure and no state had requested the program. He said HR 4884 was not consistent with the purpose of the aid to dependent children relief program, which was established to aid children in permanent, rather than temporary, need. Rep. Bruce Alger (R Texas) said proponents of HR 4884 would eventually want to make the program permanent and place a "permanent burden" on the taxpayers. He said such a program could best be carried out by state and local governments "without federal intervention."

FEED GRAINS

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- Feb. 27 reported with amendments the Administration's emergency feed grains bill for 1961 (HR 4510 -- H Rept 29). The aim of the bill was to induce farmers to cut back corn and grain sorghums production.

As reported, HR 4510 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to raise corn price supports to more than 65 percent of parity (no upper limit was set), and supports for grain sorghums, barley, oats and rye correspondingly. (Weekly Report p. 313)

To be eligible for price supports on corn, grain sorghums and soybeans, and on any other feed grains or oilseed crops designated by the Secretary, farmers would have to reduce acreage planted to corn and grain sorghums 20 percent from their average 1959-60 acreage. Small farmers could cut back 20 percent or 20 acres, whichever was greater. (The cross-compliance feature for soybeans and oilseeds was added by the Committee.)

Acres cut back could be put into some other crop designated by the Secretary (a crop not in surplus, not eligible for supports and not used for feed), or devoted to conservation practices; if the latter were done, the farmer would receive cash compensatory payments equal to half the support price of the grain he would have grown on the retired acres, based on 1959-60 average yields; the Secretary was authorized to obligate \$500 million for such payments. Farmers who chose to retire another 20 percent of their corn and grain sorghum acreage would receive payments in kind from Government stocks equal to 60 percent of production lost.

To prevent farmers participating in the plan from increasing yields on acres kept in production, the bill made corn and grain sorghums supports available only on amounts, grown on eligible acres, that did not exceed the 1959-60 average yields on those acres. (This provision was not in the original Administration bill.)

To remove the "price-support umbrella" for non-participants, the bill permitted the Secretary to sell corn and grain sorghums from Government stocks on the open market at as low as 17 percent below the 1961 support price (instead of the normal 105 percent).

In minority views, nine of the Committee's 14 Republicans opposed the bill, saying the open market sales device in effect would require anyone wishing to receive supports to sell to the Government, thereby ruining traditional marketing procedures. The nine were Reps. Hoeven (Iowa), Dague (Pa.), Belcher (Okla.), McIntire (Maine), Teague (Calif.), Quie (Minn.), Harvey (Ind.), Findley (Ill.) and Beermann (Neb.). Reps. Harold B. McSweeney (D La.) and Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) also opposed the bill.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 1 -- The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted 15-2 to report the Administration feed grains bill (S 993) with amendments. Under the Senate bill, to get price supports a farmer would have to retire 30 percent of his acreage; he would receive cash compensation equal to half the production lost on half the cutback, payments in kind equal to 60 percent of the loss on the other half. The Committee also deleted the provision permitting the Secretary to sell Government stocks on the market (to drive down the price for non-participants) for less than 105 percent of the support price.

Sens. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.) voted against reporting the bill.

DEPRESSED AREAS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Production and Stabilization Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 2 approved and reported to the full Committee an amended version of S 1, a bill establishing an area redevelopment program under a new independent agency. Details will be carried next week. Before approving the bill, the Subcommittee had concluded hearings on S 1 and related measures. Testimony:

Feb. 28 -- Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges backed the Administration position that the proposed Area Redevelopment Administration be placed under the Commerce Department, where he said the program would be given sympathetic administration. Hodges said that the success of the program required the cooperation of business and industry. He said there was no basis for the fear, expressed by Subcommittee Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and others, that the Commerce Department would hinder administration of the program. Hodges said various parts of the area redevelopment program would be farmed out to agencies familiar with certain aspects.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said the Administration "would not deem it inappropriate" if Congress decided to authorize area redevelopment loans by direct Treasury financing, as provided in S 1, rather than by regular Congressional appropriations, as provided in the Administration bill (HR 4569). Goldberg said the Administration opposed the provision of S 1 limiting federally-supported vocational retraining programs to training workers only for new jobs in the same area where they reside or were last employed.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman said credit is the important tool contained in area redevelopment legislation. "People in the rural areas are ready to use this credit and technical assistance," he said.

Merwin K. Hart, president of the National Economic Council said S 1 would not cure a major reason for depressed areas which he described as "ever increasing demands by labor union leaders for more and more, whether the industry and the area and the country can afford it or not."

Edwin Wilkinson, president of the National Assn. of Wool Manufacturers, and O.R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nation-wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, opposed the provision of S 1 granting special assistance to areas adversely affected by imports under the escape clause of the Trade Agreements Extension Act.

REORGANIZATION ACT

The House Government Operations Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee Feb. 28 ordered reported to the full Committee an amended bill (S 153) to reinstate the Reorganization Act of 1949, which expired June 1, 1959, for a four-year period, until June 1, 1965. As passed by the Senate Feb. 6, S 153 provided for a two-year extension. The Act authorizes the President to submit to Congress plans to reorganize the Executive Branch. (Weekly Report p. 219)

While the Senate version provided that a plan would take effect automatically within 60 days unless disapproved by a simple majority vote (those present and voting) in either the House or Senate, a Subcommittee amendment provided that disapproval must be by a constitutional majority (of the total membership).

PRESS CONFERENCE

President Kennedy March 1 held his fifth press conference. (For text, see p. 368) Highlights:

GOLD -- The week ending March 1 was the first since July 1960 when there was no net outflow of gold.

PEACE CORPS -- He that day had signed an Executive Order (No. 10924) for establishment of a Peace Corps and was requesting Congressional authorization of a permanent Corps. (See p. 351)

EISENHOWER -- He had written the chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees recommending legislation to restore President Eisenhower to his rank of five-star General. (Bills HR 5174 and S 1173 March 2 were introduced by the Committee chairmen, Rep. Carl Vinson and Sen. Richard B. Russell (both D Ga.). The bills would restore Mr. Eisenhower's rank but not entitle him to the usual \$20,500 annual pay and allowances, since payment of two federal salaries is prohibited by law and as a former President he receives a life-time annual pension of \$25,000.)

DEFENSE -- Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara had sent him recommendations on defense strategy, including a general strengthening of conventional forces, but at present there was no change in the country's reliance on nuclear weapons.

The questions on defense strategy were prompted by State Department disavowal of a Feb. 27 story in the Washington Evening Star that said Secretary of State Dean Rusk had sent a memorandum to McNamara with "tentative proposals" for sharp curbs in the use of nuclear weapons. The Star story said Rusk's position was: attacks on Europe should be met with "conventional," non-nuclear weapons unless the enemy started using nuclear weapons; use of big missiles and atomic-armed bombers should be confined to deterrence of attacks on the U.S. and deterrence of "nuclear blackmail"; limited aggressions outside Europe should be handled by U.S. troops, rather than those of our allies, and the U.S. should use non-nuclear weapons in meeting such aggression.

(Rusk Feb. 28 issued a statement cleared by the White House saying that the story was "highly inaccurate," that "our commitments to the common defense are known, as is our determination to back them," and that this would require "the strengthening of the non-nuclear aspects of that defense as well as the maintenance of its nuclear aspects." Rusk Feb. 28 also testified in closed session before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) "completely disavowed the interpretation" put on his views.

CIVIL RIGHTS -- An executive order was forthcoming to strengthen employment opportunities for all races.

MERIWETHER -- In response to a question whether there was anything embarrassing to the Administration in the background of Charles M. Meriwether, Alabama Director of Finance who was nominated by the President as a director of the Export-Import Bank, the President

said there was not, and he had submitted Meriwether's nomination after reading FBI records on him.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee March 2 approved Meriwether's nomination by a 5-4 vote, after the nominee testified he was sympathetic with segregation in the South but was not anti-Negro or anti-Semitic, had not been a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and had broken in 1954 with Adm. John Crommelin, whose Senate campaign he had managed in 1950. Meriwether said Crommelin's "extreme views on racial and semitic issues" were not apparent until later.

Voting for confirmation were Sens. Robertson (D Va.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Blakley (D Texas), Bennett (R Utah) and Bush (R Conn.). Opposed were Sens. Proxmire (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Clark (D Pa.) and Javits (R N.Y.).

Present but abstaining were Sens. Douglas (D Ill.) and Muskie (D Maine). Sens. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.), Edward V. Long (D Mo.), Capehart (R Ind.) and Beall (R Md.) were absent.

Other Actions

FIRST BILL -- President Kennedy March 1 signed his first bill (H J Res 155) establishing a joint Congressional committee to arrange a re-enactment of Abraham Lincoln's first inauguration. (Weekly Report p. 257)

DESEGREGATION -- The President sent a telegram to the Civil Rights Commission's third annual conference on problems of school desegregation. He said "our very survival as a free nation" depended on preservation of the public school system, and "this is no time for schools to close for any reason, and certainly no time for the schools to be closed in the name of racial discrimination."

GOLD LOSS

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) March 1 introduced a bill (HR 5076) incorporating two Presidential requests for tax changes to halt the outflow of gold from the U.S.

The requests were first mentioned by President Kennedy in a Feb. 6 message to Congress, then transmitted to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Feb. 24. (For Feb. 6 message, see Weekly Report p. 217)

One provision of HR 5076 reduced the value of goods a tourist returning from abroad could bring into the U.S. duty-free from \$500 to \$100. The reduction was to be in effect for the four years ending April 1, 1965. The aim was to reduce spending by U.S. tourists overseas.

The second provision of the bill exempted all foreign central banks from paying U.S. taxes on interest earned by U.S. securities that were purchased by the banks. The President said some banks already were exempted while others were not. The President said the exemption would encourage central banks of various nations to keep their money in the form of U.S. securities instead of in the form of gold which they purchased from the U.S.

HEALTH CARE LEGISLATION

President Kennedy Feb. 24 sent to Congress two proposed bills to carry out a portion of the recommendations included in his Feb. 9 Special Message on Health and Hospital Care (Weekly Report p. 216).

Medical Training -- One bill (S 1072, HR 4999) was introduced Feb. 24 by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.), and Feb. 28 by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.). It would:

- Establish a 10-year federal grant program of \$75 million annually for matching construction grants for new medical, dental, osteopathic and public health teaching facilities and the renovation and replacement of obsolete teaching facilities. \$45 million would be for teaching facilities for physicians and public health personnel; \$15 million for teaching facilities for dental students; and \$15 million for renovation of existing facilities. Grants would be subject to approval by the Surgeon General, with the maximum federal share of new construction costs 66-2/3 percent and 50 percent for renovations.

- Authorize federal grants to medical, dental and osteopathic schools for scholarship awards to talented students, on the basis of need. Each school would receive funds equalling \$1,500 times one-quarter the number of students enrolled, limited to first year class enrollment during the first year of the program, first and second year class enrollment during the second year, and so on until all four years were included. More or less than 25 percent of the student body might be aided, with scholarships in varying amounts up to a maximum of \$2,000 annually for any one student. In addition, the Government would make annual grants to reimburse the schools for added costs not covered by tuitions. Such grants could not exceed \$1,000 times 25 percent of the students in the class years covered.

- Increase the annual authorized federal grants for health research facility construction under the Public Health Service Act from \$30 million to \$50 million and remove certain restrictions currently imposed by the Act on the use of federal grant funds.

Community facilities, nursing homes -- The second Administration bill (S 1071, HR 4998) also introduced by Hill and Harris, would:

- Remove from the Public Health Service Act the current \$30 million annual ceiling on appropriations for grants to the states for improving the quality and availability of community health services such as those provided in nursing homes, home health care programs, outpatient diagnostic services and health referral and information centers.

- Increase the annual authorization ceiling from \$10 million to \$20 million for matching grants to the states for construction of nursing homes.

AID TO EDUCATION

The Kennedy Administration Feb. 28 sent to Congress the draft of its bill (S 1021, HR 4970) authorizing grants of federal funds to be used for construction of elementary and secondary school classrooms or improvement of teachers' salaries. Included, as Titles II and III of the bill, were provisions to extend, at about half the existing rates, federal aid to education in areas "impacted" by tax-free federal property and

installations, Indian reservations or Government contractors.

The impacted areas program was set up by two laws enacted by the 81st Congress in 1950. PL 815 authorized federal payments for school construction in impacted school districts; PL 874 authorized federal payments for building maintenance and teachers' salaries. The two laws did not authorize specific money appropriations, but instead set criteria under which it could be determined whether a certain school district was entitled to assistance, and if so, how much it could receive. The Kennedy requests would modify the criteria, change the percentage of the federal contribution, and terminate some of the two programs' provisions. President Eisenhower in 1959 and 1960 unsuccessfully sought similar limitations.

The Administration bill was introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Rep. Frank Thompson (D N.J.). It provided, under the new grant programs:

Authorizations of \$666 million in fiscal 1962, \$766 million in fiscal 1963 and \$866 million in fiscal 1964 in payments to the states, to be spent as the states decide, for school construction or teachers' salaries or both.

The grants would be distributed on a variable formula related to per capita income of the states, but guaranteeing each state at least \$15 per child in average daily attendance. In the first year, the poorest state would receive almost twice as much as the wealthiest; in the second and third year, the disparity would grow, so that in the third year the poorest state would receive almost two and one half times as much as the wealthiest state. (For amounts by state, see Weekly Report p. 309)

States would have to maintain their current expenditures for the schools, and in the second and third years would have to raise them by the national average rate of increase from July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1961. Funds would be reduced by as much as one-third for those states which do not comply.

The states must set aside 10 percent of its first-year grants, and an equal amount in the next two years, to pay part of the costs of pilot, demonstration or experimental projects designed to meet some special school problem.

The states may set aside each year a sum of up to \$25,000, or 10 cents per child in average daily attendance, as long as this did not exceed \$150,000, for the administration of the program.

The bill also provided:

Reduction of the federal contribution to the construction and maintenance costs in impacted areas from 50 percent to 25 percent per pupil where the pupil's parents lived or worked on taxable property. (Current expenses for this program were about \$187,000,000.) These programs were also made permanent under the bill.

Tightening the areas' eligibility over three years by requiring that in the first year the parents of 4 percent of the pupils lived or worked on federal property (instead of the current requirement of 3 percent); in the second year, 5 percent; 6 percent in the third year. (The effect would be to reduce the number of eligible school districts from 3,900 to 2,900.)

Termination of aid to districts with heavy enrollments of children whose parents were employed by private plants operating under Government contracts. (Current expenditures for this program: \$14,000,000.)

The impacted areas program's aid for pupils whose parents both lived and worked on federal property remained unchanged. (Current expenses under this were about \$50,000,000 a year.)

HIGHWAY MESSAGE

President Kennedy Feb. 28 sent a special highway message to Congress recommending legislation to continue the current 4-cent a gallon gasoline tax and increase the taxes on tires, diesel fuel and trucks weighing over 26,000 pounds. (For text, see p. 365)

The National Interstate and Defense Highway pay-as-you-go program was in "peril" and additional revenues were needed to complete the 41,000-mile system by the target date of June 30, 1972, the President said.

Mr. Kennedy said that about \$900 million more a year, or a total of \$9.74 billion, was needed to complete the Interstate System on schedule without impairing other federal-aid highway programs. In order to permit the additional revenues to be spent, he added, Congress would have to authorize \$11.56 billion for the Interstate program, in addition to the \$25 billion authorized by the 1956 Highway Act. A Jan. 12 Commerce Department report to Congress (House Doc 49) gave a revised estimate of \$41 billion for the total cost of the program, of which the Federal Government would have to pay nearly \$37 billion. (For background, see 1960 Almanac p. 350)

President Kennedy said he was opposed either to "stretching out or cutting back" the highway program but did not want to raise taxes on the "general consumer at this time." He also opposed various measures to spur the program, including issuance of special highway bonds; any change in the Byrd Amendment -- named for Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) -- which requires that apportionments to each state from the Highway Trust Fund be reduced whenever revenues are estimated to be insufficient to cover authorized spending in any given year; and diversion of \$800 million annually in automobile, parts and accessories excise taxes from the Treasury's general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, scheduled to take place July 1.

Instead, the President asked that the gasoline tax, scheduled to be reduced from 4 cents to 3 cents July 1, -- representing a \$600 million annual loss to the Trust Fund -- be continued at its present level, and that federal trucking taxes be increased as follows: diesel fuel from 4 cents to 7 cents a gallon; trucks over 26,000 pounds from \$1.50 to \$5 per 1,000 pounds; and highway tires, inner tubes and tread rubber from 8, 9 and 3 cents a pound, respectively, to 10 cents each.

If Congress rejected the increased trucking taxes, the President said, it "should be prepared to increase gasoline taxes on all users as recommended by my predecessor." (President Eisenhower had asked that the gasoline tax be increased to 4½ cents a gallon; except for replacing the proposed gasoline tax increase with heavier trucker taxes, President Kennedy's financing proposals were similar to those advocated by Mr. Eisenhower.)

Mr. Kennedy said it was "only fair" that practically all the revenue increases should come from heavier trucks, and that he had been advised that even the proposed increases would not "charge heavy trucks their fair share of the cost of this program."

The President also asked Congress to pass legislation to:

- Keep aviation fuel tax receipts in the Treasury's general fund rather than continue their transfer to the Highway Trust Fund (\$22 million for fiscal 1962).

- Authorize an increase in federal contributions to the federal-aid primary, secondary and urban (ABC) roads

at the rate of \$25 million every two years, beginning in 1964, from the current \$925 million level to a new \$1 billion level.

- Continue for four more years the federal "incentive bonus" for states which control outdoor advertising along Interstate highways and increase the bonus from 1/2 percent to 1 percent of the state's regular allotment.

- Transfer the financing of forest and public land highways from general revenues to the Trust Fund.

- Aid families required to relocate due to the construction of a federal-aid highway.

TRUCKERS' REACTION

The American Trucking Associations Inc., in a statement released the same day, called the message a "severe disappointment to the several million people who derive their livelihood from the various phases of motor truck operation." It said the recommendations for "new staggering taxes on motor trucks," on top of the heavy taxes which they currently pay were based on a "seriously incomplete and entirely theoretical Commerce Department report."

The proposed tax, the ATA said, would fall directly on the consumer since the cost of food, clothing and every type of industrial and commercial product would be affected directly by increased transportation costs.

Other trucking groups said the taxes would force shippers to use other transportation media more, particularly the railroads.

PEACE CORPS ESTABLISHED

President Kennedy March 1, by Executive Order, established a Peace Corps on a temporary pilot basis. The same day he sent a special message to Congress recommending that the Corps be put on a permanent basis under the jurisdiction of the State Department and financed with appropriations under the Mutual Security Act. (For text of message, see p. 371)

The Corps was not designed as an "instrument of diplomacy or propaganda or ideological conflict," the President said. Instead, it was designed to "permit our people to exercise more fully their responsibilities in the great common cause of world development," he said.

Mr. Kennedy said the Corps would be a "pool of trained American men and women" to be sent overseas by the Federal Government and private institutions. There would be no salary; allowances would be at a level "sufficient only to maintain health and meet basic needs" and participants would be expected to work and live alongside nationals of the country in which they were stationed.

The initial emphasis of the program would be on teaching, President Kennedy said, but members also would participate in malaria eradication, public health programs, the construction of schools and other community buildings and agricultural improvement programs.

President Kennedy said initial reactions to the proposal were "convincing proof" that there was an "immense reservoir" of men and women in the United States anxious to sacrifice their energies for the program. He said he expected more than 500 people to be in the field by the end of the year.

AFL-CIO COUNCIL COMMENTS ON KENNEDY POLICIES

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations held its annual mid-winter meeting in Miami Beach Feb. 20-28.

The ruling body of almost 13 million union members called on the Administration and Congress for immediate action to halt the current downward trend in production and employment, recommending anti-recession proposals more far-reaching than those advocated by President Kennedy. Council members said they believed the President's recovery program was basically sound but fell short of what was needed for full economic revival. A report by the Council's Economic Policy Committee, headed by AFL-CIO vice president Walter P. Reuther, said that the Kennedy program was based on a growth rate of 3.5 percent this year. The report, which was adopted by the Council, said that a 10 percent expansion rate was necessary in 1961 "to reduce unemployment to a level that approaches minimum joblessness and full employment."

The key provision in the anti-recession program recommended by the Executive Council was its plan to cut withholding tax payments taken from workers' paychecks by \$10 a week for 10 weeks. Under such a plan, the Council said, nearly \$5 billion in extra purchasing power would be pumped into the economy in less than three months.

In other actions, the Council:

- Called for speedy enactment of legislation to provide federal funds for payments to unemployed families who have used up their benefits (HR 4806) and to provide money for temporary aid to children of jobless workers (HR 3865). (Weekly Report p. 311)

- Urged Congress to pass legislation applying the full corporate tax rate to earnings of foreign-based, American-owned business firms in order to curtail "the export of American jobs."

- Approved the general outline of a plan for a series of regional conferences in cooperation with other national groups concerned with economic problems, and eventually a national conference.

- Voted to help form a national committee of civic groups and older citizens' organizations to press for passage of legislation providing health care for the aged under the Social Security System.

- Adopted a plan designed to spur home construction by shifting \$1 billion or more union assets out of stocks and bonds into middle-income home mortgages.

- Expressed "serious" disagreement with President Kennedy's proposal to provide tax incentives for business investment through more liberal depreciation allowances.

- Proposed extending the withholding income tax system to dividend payments.

- Urged repeal of tax credits on income from dividends and "excessive depletion allowances" on oil, gas and other minerals.

- Called on the Government to expand its program of providing hospital care, surplus food and cash assistance to refugees from the Castro government in Cuba.

- Urged Congress to authorize a greatly expanded public housing program plus a \$1 billion annual urban

renewal plan to spur the lagging housing industry and help reverse the recession.

KENNEDY, GOLDBERG MESSAGES

In a speech to the Executive Council Feb. 27, Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary of Labor and former special counsel to the AFL-CIO, said President Kennedy's economic program may not be all the union wanted but it represented a realistic judgment of what was attainable from Congress.

Goldberg delivered a letter from the President to AFL-CIO president George Meany in which Mr. Kennedy appealed for support from organized labor for his program.

"It is my firm conviction," the letter said, "that the various proposals for action that I am making will restore momentum to the American economy and strengthen our Nation both at home and abroad." The President said all groups should concentrate on finding points of agreement instead of "belaboring those problems which divide us."

Goldberg said the Administration's programs were adequate to meet "necessary goals in the realistic context of what is attainable." He told the union leaders that the President had promised to prescribe additional economic remedies if his basic program failed to produce a sufficiently rapid upturn.

Turning to internal union affairs, the Executive Council Feb. 27 voted to raise an additional \$2.2 million during the next six months through a special assessment. Affiliated unions were directed to pay an extra three cents per month for each member in addition to the regular five cents per member they already pay. It was reported that the federation's general fund had been running at a deficit in the past year because of heavy expenses at the same time that revenue from dues was down due to the recession and resulting unemployment.

The union leaders also discussed ways to improve organizing techniques after a report revealed that dues-paying membership had dropped by 400,000 in the past two years. John Livingston, AFL-CIO organizing director, said the decline was due chiefly to the rapidly changing composition of the Nation's work force. The number of manual workers has declined at almost the same rate that the number of white collar, office and technical workers has increased, he said.

Pressure Points

- NAACP -- The director of the Washington office of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Clarence Mitchell, Feb. 27 attacked the Kennedy Administration for what he termed its failure to fulfill promises made in the party platform and during the election campaign. The Administration "has not issued a single Executive Order protecting civil rights and has not proposed a single civil rights bill as part of its 'must' legislative programs," Mitchell said.

● OECD -- Support for U.S. participation in the new Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development was expressed by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce. Wires to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, from the U.S. Council Feb. 19 and from the Chamber Feb. 28, urged quick Senate ratification of the treaty setting up the OECD, an economic alliance embracing the U.S., Canada and 18 European Nations. (Weekly Report p. 264)

Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty-one new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public Feb. 17, 1961-Feb. 27, 1961. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 314)

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● EMPLOYER -- All American Rose Selections, Inc., 16 E. 50th St., New York 22, N.Y.

Registrant -- DONALD E. DEGNAN, 16 E. 50th St., New York 22, N.Y. Filed 2/17/61.

Legislative Interest -- "S J Res 63 (86th Congress) - Reintroduce similar bill in 87th Congress. For this bill."

Expenses -- \$750 yearly.

Compensation -- \$50 daily.

● EMPLOYER -- American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, N.Y.

Registrant -- FRANK L. DENNIS, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/20/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting petroleum industry."

Previous Registrations -- Dennis was the ninth individual to register in the employ of the American Petroleum Institute since 1947.

● EMPLOYER -- American Taxicab Assn., Inc. 4415 North Carolina Ave., Chicago 25, Ill.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN AND FRIEDMAN, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 2/14/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the taxicab industry."

Previous Registrations -- Camara Minera de Mexico (1957 Almanac p. 670, 1959 Almanac p. 706), American Taxicab Assn. (1958 Almanac p. 632; 1959 Almanac p. 692); Vanadium Corp. of America, L.I. McCandless Estate, American Importers of Brass and Copper Mill Products (1958 Almanac p. 654); Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar (1959 Almanac p. 707); Hawaiian Botanical Gardens Foundation, Camara Nacional De La Industria Pesquera, West Marin Property Owners Assn. (1960 Almanac p. 680).

● EMPLOYER -- American Trucking Assns., 1616 P St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM L. KOHLER, special attorney, 1616 P St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/20/61.

Compensation -- \$6,000 yearly.

Expenses -- \$100 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- American Waterways Operators (1959 Almanac p. 692).

Kohler was the fourth individual to register in the employ of the American Trucking Assns. since 1957.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF CHAIN DRUG STORES, Vanderbilt Hotel, 34th and Park Ave., New York 16, N.Y. Filed 2/16/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Int. Rev. Code of 1954 repeal of subchapter 'C', chapter 31, Sections 4021-4022, toilet preparations; and subchapter 'D', chapter 31, Section 4031, luggage."

2. Registrant -- LAWRENCE J. LINCK, 53 West Jackson, Chicago 4, Ill. Filed 2/16/61.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- \$9,000 yearly.

Expenses -- \$13,400 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Linck was the second individual to register in the employ of the National Assn. of Chain Drug Stores since 1948.

● EMPLOYER -- National Lumber Manufacturers Assn., 1319 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- RALPH D. HODGES, forester. Filed 2/15/61.

Legislative Interest -- "General Natural Resources Legislation."

Previous Registrations -- Hodges was the eighth individual to register in the employ of the National Lumber Manufacturers Assn. since 1946.

● EMPLOYER -- New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- MEHLER, GOLDSBOROUGH AND IVES, 2000 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/17/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative interest is in connection with all legislation affecting the railroad industry."

Previous Registrations -- Ferro Corp. (1960 Almanac p. 671).

● EMPLOYER -- Superior Oil Company, Houston, Texas and Los Angeles, California.

Registrant -- DICK TULLIS, 307 Maple Terrace, Dallas, Texas. Filed 2/16/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Various Natural Resources."

Previous Registrations -- Tullis was the third individual to register in the employ of Superior Oil Company since 1955.

● EMPLOYER -- United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Assn., 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

1. Registrant -- IRVIN A. HOFF, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/14/61.

2. Registrant -- H.M. BALDRIGE, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/23/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Any general legislation involving sugar."

Previous Registrations -- Hoff and Baldrige were the fourth and fifth individuals to register in the employ of the U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Assn.

● EMPLOYER -- United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- SUZANNE MacLEAN, 1000 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/14/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting U.S.-Japan trade."

Previous Registrations -- Miss MacLean was the second individual to register in the employ of the U.S.-Japan Trade Council since 1959.

● EMPLOYER -- West Marin Property Owners Assn., 960 Fifth Ave., San Rafael, Calif.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN AND FRIEDMAN, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 2/14/61.

Legislative Interest -- "In opposition to any measures relating to the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore Recreational Area and HR 3244."

Previous Registrations -- See American Taxicab Assn. above.

Citizens Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Hawaiian Botanical Gardens Foundation, Inc., 1527 Keeaumoku St., Honolulu 14, Hawaii.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN AND FRIEDMAN, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 2/14/61.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of bills relating to establishment of a Botanical Garden in Hawaii."

Previous Registrations -- See American Taxicab Assn. in Business Groups above.

Foreign Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Camara Minera de Mexico, Gante 15, Mexico, D.F. Mexico.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN AND FRIEDMAN, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 2/14/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Any bills relating to the importation of lead and zinc in the 87th Congress; and any legislation relating to fluorspar during the 87th Congress."

Previous Registrations -- See above.

● EMPLOYER -- Camara Nacional De La Industria Pesquera, Manuel Maria Contreras No. 133, Nexico 5 D.F., Mexico.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN AND FRIEDMAN, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 2/14/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Any bills relating to the importing of shrimp."

Previous Registrations -- See above.

● EMPLOYER -- Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, S.A. De C.V. Balderas No. 36-Primer Piso, Mexico, D.F. Mexico.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN AND FRIEDMAN, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 2/14/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation relating to sugar, its importation and quotas during the 87th Congress."

Previous Registrations -- See above.

Labor Groups

● EMPLOYER -- International Longshoremen Assn., 265 W. 14th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- PATRICK J. CONNOLLY, executive vice president, International Longshoremen Assn., 14th and K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/17/61.

Legislative Interest -- "All bill affecting the welfare of our country generally and workers, and specifically affecting longshoremen."

Previous Registrations -- Connolly was the fourth individual to register in the employ of the International Longshoremen Assn. since 1946.

● EMPLOYER -- International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, 941 East 17th Ave., Denver 18, Colo.

Registrant -- HORACE WHITE, P.O. Box 5241, Baltimore 24, Md. Filed 2/23/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative interests affecting labor unions, their members, and particularly legislation affecting the non-ferrous Metals Industry."

Compensation -- \$468 monthly.

Expenses -- \$45 weekly.

Previous Registrations -- White was the fifth individual to register in the employ of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers since 1946.

Professional Groups

● EMPLOYER -- The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 575 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- HAROLD C. MILLER, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/17/61.

Legislative Interest -- "A bill to amend section 1 (C) of Title 17 of the United States Code with regard to the rendition of compositions in coin operated machines."

Previous Registrations -- Miller was the fifth individual to register in the employ of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers since 1951.

HEALTH BILL PROVISIONS

The Fact Sheet on Social Security changes, Weekly Report p. 316, should be updated and revised as follows:

New first-year dollar estimates by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for the President's health care proposals (page 318) are hospitalization, \$1,005,000,000; outpatient, \$25,000,000; nursing home, \$9,000,000 and home health, \$11,000,000; total remains \$1,050,000,000.

According to the latest HEW estimates on the Social Security trust funds (page 317, col. 2), taking into account the 1960 amendments as finally adopted, the funds will have a net outgo of \$450 million in 1962, a balance of \$41 billion by 1970, \$82 billion by 1980, \$140 billion by 2000 and \$275 billion by the year 2030.

On page 316, col. 2, it may be noted that mental and TB institutions and services of private-duty nurses are not included in hospitalization coverage. The following corrections should be made in the same column: paragraph 2 should read first \$20 in any one diagnostic study, not "any one year;" paragraph 4 provisions apply to nursing home services, not "home nursing" services; paragraph 9 should read psychiatry, not "psychiatry."

GOP ANTI-FRAUD BOOKLET

The Republican National Committee women's division Feb. 27 issued a booklet listing all common methods of election fraud together with suggestions on how party workers and other citizens can thwart illegal practices and protect the sanctity of the ballot.

The booklet, entitled "Are You A Shadow Voter?", states that three million citizens, in every national election, "go to the polls and cast ballots in good faith, only to become 'shadow' voters when their ballots are defaced, discarded, not counted or nullified in other illegal ways."

Following the 1960 Presidential election many Republican leaders charged that widespread Democratic frauds, especially in Chicago and in Texas, had cost Vice President Richard M. Nixon the Presidential election. These charges were not spelled out in the guide, which the committee said had been prepared for non-partisan use. But most of the guide's examples of fraudulent election-day practices were drawn from reports of alleged misconduct by Democratic election officials in the 1960 elections.

Among prominent vote fraud methods listed were "tombstone" voting, padded voter lists, vote buying, wholesale disqualification of only one party's ballots, deliberate spoiling of ballots (by such methods as a piece of graphite concealed under a counter's finger nail), rigged voting machines, intimidation or bribing of election officials by the opposition party, irregularities in advising or marking ballots for blind or non-English-speaking voters, disappearance of regularly-registered names from registration lists, persons voting in several locations, jammed voting machines and chain balloting.

The booklet recommended numerous steps to prevent fraud, including a complete and accurate canvass of the precinct several months prior to election, placing poll watchers armed with cameras outside the polls to photograph possible "bought" voters or persons voting more than once, moves to tighten up state laws on ballot disqualification, careful surveillance of ballot counting, inspection of voting machines before they are unlocked election day, quick action to prevent any signs of chicanery at the polls, thorough briefing of poll workers on election laws, recruitment of poll workers able to withstand intimidation or threats of violence in areas where such practices are likely, and recruitment of extra poll-watching staffs in areas with a history of vote frauds.

WALTER TO RETIRE

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa. 15th District), 66, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee, Feb. 27 said he would not seek re-election in 1962. Walter, a close friend of House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), has been a Member of Congress since March 9, 1933. He said his doctors had advised him to seek a dryer climate than Washington's in order to relieve a chronic asthmatic condition.

In line to succeed Walter as Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee is Rep. Morgan M.

Moulder (D Mo.), 56, whom Walter Feb. 27 described as a "good man" to head the Committee. Moulder has been a member of the Committee since he became a Member of Congress in 1949 and a defender of its activities.

The most likely successor to Walter as Judiciary Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee Chairman is Rep. Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio), currently the first-ranking Subcommittee Democrat under Walter. Feighan has generally taken a more liberal position on immigration matters than has Walter, who co-authored the 1952 Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act, a measure which has frequently been criticized as too restrictive. In 1952 Feighan voted against overriding President Truman's veto of the Walter-McCarran Act.

Walter said his retirement was not connected with Pennsylvania's scheduled loss of three Congressional seats under the 1960 Census apportionment, and that he did not favor an increase in the permanent 435-Member figure for the House.

GOP DELEGATES POLL

A poll of the 1,331 delegates to the 1960 Republican National Convention, conducted by the Indianapolis Star and released Feb. 16, showed a majority favored former Vice President Richard M. Nixon as the next Republican Presidential candidate. A total of 780 delegates responded to the mail poll which asked, "If the Republican Convention were next week, would you support Mr. Nixon, Sen. (Barry) Goldwater (Ariz.) or (New York) Gov. (Nelson A.) Rockefeller for the Presidential nomination?" The responses:

Nixon -- 436, or 55.9 percent; Goldwater -- 218, or 27.9 percent; Rockefeller -- 85, or 10.9 percent. A scattering of write-in votes favored Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Henry Cabot Lodge, Gov. Mark Hatfield (Ore.) and Rep. Walter H. Judd (Minn.).

REP. MUMMA DEAD

Rep. Walter M. Mumma (R Pa. - 16th District), 70, died Feb. 25 in Washington, after suffering a stroke. His death reduced Republican House membership to 173. Democrats hold 260 seats. There are three vacancies (16th Pa.; 6th Ark.; 2nd Ariz.) and one seat in doubt (5th Ind.).

Mumma had served in the House since Jan. 3, 1951. In 1960 he was elected a member of the House Ways and Means Committee. Previously he had served on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Banking and Currency Committees.

Under Pennsylvania law, Gov. David L. Lawrence (D) must, within 10 days of the death or resignation of an incumbent House Member, call a special election to be held at least 30 days later. Party committees must nominate candidates within 10 days of the call for the special election. The special election may be called concurrent with a state primary. A primary for Pennsylvania judicial and county offices is scheduled for May 16.

The 16th District is normally classified a Safe Republican district. Mumma received 62.5 percent of the vote in 1960. Vice President Richard M. Nixon won 65.7 percent of the District's 1960 vote.

GOP COMEBACK POSSIBLE IN 1961-62 GOVERNOR ELECTIONS

Important tests of the long-term outlook for both the Republican and Democratic parties during the decade of the 1960's may be provided by the 37 gubernatorial elections scheduled for 1961 and 1962. Two (New Jersey and Virginia) will take place in 1961, and the remaining 35 concurrent with the 1962 general election.

Congressional Quarterly's survey of the upcoming races showed that the prospects for picking up additional governorships appear brighter for the Republicans -- and darker for the Democrats -- than they have for several years. One reason, in addition to local political factors, is that Democrats currently hold so many (34) governorships, some of them in normally Republican states, that they must expect to lose some on the law of averages alone.

A study of party victories in governorship elections of the past quarter century (see box) showed that the GOP gained governorships in all mid-term elections of the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations from 1938 on. Democrats, on the other hand, gained in gubernatorial elections during the Eisenhower years. A pattern may be developing by which each political party achieves its maximum strength among the governorships during the years when the opposition party controls the Presidency. Republicans, for instance, reached a high mark of 30 governorships following the 1952 elections. But in November 1953, only 11 months after Mr. Eisenhower's inauguration, Robert B. Meyner (D) surprised the Nation by winning the New Jersey governorship which had been in Republican hands for several years. In 1954 the Republicans lost eight more governorships. By 1958 they held only 14.

Observers will be watching the 1961 New Jersey gubernatorial election to see whether former Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell or another Republican is able to end Democratic control of the New Jersey governorship as a possible prelude to additional important GOP gains in 1962.

1960 Results

As a result of the elections in 1960 and previous years, Democrats currently control 34 and Republicans 16 of the Nation's 50 governorships. (For full listing of incumbent Governors and their term expirations, see Weekly Report p. 20).

In 1960, 14 Democratic-controlled and 13 Republican-controlled governorships were up for election. There was an exceptionally high turnover in party control, as Democrats won seven previously Republican governorships and Republicans captured six from the Democrats. This turnover contrasted to a switch of only two seats (both Democratic to Republican) in U.S. Senate races in 1960.

The high turnover in governorships was attributed to a wide variety of factors, including popularity of the individual candidates and numerous local issues. One factor noted by political observers in many states was the unpopularity incurred by incumbent Governors who either let their state budgets be thrown out of balance or asked for new taxes to pay for sharply increased state

Party Governorship Fortunes

This chart traces party standings as a result of governorship elections since 1936:

Year	GOP Governorships*	Democratic Governorships*
1936	7	38
1938	17	31
1940	21	27
1942	25	23
1944	22	26
1946	24	24
1948	19	29
1950	25	23
1952	30	18
1954	21	27
1956	19	29
1958	14	34
1960	16	34

*Including holdovers

government services. This factor may also contribute to a continued high turnover of governorships in 1961-62.

General 1961-62 Outlook

Of the 37 governorships up for election in 1961-62, 23 are currently held by Democrats and 14 by Republicans. Twelve of the Democratic and five of the Republican governorships appear to be relatively Safe for the incumbent parties, based on Congressional Quarterly's preliminary survey.

The Safe Democratic seats are those in Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Future events could easily move the Alaska, Maryland, Nevada and Rhode Island governorships out of the Safe category and into the Doubtful group (see below).

Although the 1961 Virginia gubernatorial election will provide no test of party strength, since the Democratic nomination in the state is tantamount to election, a key test between supporters and opponents of the organization of U.S. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) is expected in the July 11 Democratic primary. Attorney General Albertis S. Harrison, a close ally of the Byrd organization, is opposed by Lt. Gov. A.E.S. Stephens, who has frequently sided with incumbent Gov. J. Lindsay Almond against the Byrd organization, on issues relating to public schools, taxation and state spending.

The Safe Republican governorships are in Arizona, Kansas, New Hampshire, New York and Vermont. Future events, however, could easily switch any one of these except the Vermont governorship into the Doubtful category.

The New York governorship, held by Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), is currently listed as Safe Republican because of the splits within the New York Democratic

party and the possibility that Rockefeller may have Liberal party support, or at the least no active opposition from the Liberal party, in his announced bid for re-election. (Weekly Report p. 100, 239).

Doubtful Governorships

CQ's preliminary analysis places 11 Democratic and nine Republican governorships in the Doubtful column. Future developments might switch some of these seats into the Safe category.

Doubtful Democratic Governorships

NEW JERSEY -- (Primary April 18, general election Nov. 7, 1961. For background, see Weekly Report p. 99). Incumbent Gov. Meyner is ineligible to succeed himself, and the Democratic state organization was unable to persuade a well known figure such as Sen. Harrison A. Williams or Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. to seek the nomination. At a Feb. 13 meeting, Meyner and the organization leaders decided to back former Superior Court Judge Richard J. Hughes for the nomination.

A heated race is being conducted for the Republican nomination. State Sen. Walter H. Jones (Bergen County) appears to have lined up a majority of the Republican organization leaders behind his candidacy. Mitchell has been campaigning actively and is reported to be building up considerable grass-roots support. He has the full backing of Sen. Clifford P. Case, who won re-election in 1960 with a 332,447 plurality while President Kennedy carried the state. Case and his supporters hope that the same non-organization Republican and independent vote which was marshalled for him in the 1960 primary and general election can be solidified behind Mitchell. A third candidate, State Sen. Wayne Dumont (Warren County), is given little chance.

State Republican chairman Carl Erdman Feb. 9 suggested Mitchell withdraw because of Jones' wide lead in organizational support, but Mitchell refused. A poll by Claude Robinson of Princeton, N.J., showed Mitchell leading over Jones by more than 2-1 in a statewide sampling of likely Republican primary voters.

If Mitchell wins the nomination, he would be clearly favored to defeat Hughes. A Jones-Hughes race would probably be close.

CALIFORNIA -- The political prestige of Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D) is thought by many observers to have declined through such incidents as the Caryl Chessman execution, his inability to deliver more than half the California delegation for Mr. Kennedy at the 1960 Democratic National Convention, and the Nixon Presidential victory in California following Brown's prediction Kennedy would win the state by at least one million votes. Brown has not stated whether he will seek re-election in 1962, but reports indicate he has moved recently to rebuild his political position.

Recent reports indicate former Vice President Richard M. Nixon is giving serious consideration to running for the California governorship in 1962. (Weekly Report p. 239). If Nixon runs, Brown would be in serious danger of losing his seat.

COLORADO -- Gov. Stephen L.R. McNichols (D) has lost political support, chiefly because of income tax increases under his administration. Republicans gained in both houses of the Colorado General Assembly in the 1960 elections.

A possible Republican opponent for McNichols in 1962 is David A. Hamil, Rural Electrification Administrator

under the Eisenhower Administration. A former Speaker of the Colorado House and gubernatorial candidate (1948), Hamil has returned to the state to test the political winds and consider a race against McNichols.

CONNECTICUT -- John N. Dempsey (D), who advanced from Lieutenant Governor to Governor when Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) resigned to become Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, is expected to receive the 1962 Democratic gubernatorial nomination with no or little opposition. He may face political difficulties, however, because the state's financial position has required him to ask the General Assembly for \$129 million in increased taxes during 1961-62.

Leading possibilities for the GOP gubernatorial nomination include John D. Alsop, president of the Mutual Insurance Co. of Hartford and brother of journalists Joseph and Stewart Alsop; Edwin H. May Jr., the Republican state chairman; and Albert N. Jorgensen, president of the University of Connecticut. With Ribicoff, the state's most potent vote getter of recent years, removed from the scene, Republicans have high hopes of regaining the governorship.

MICHIGAN -- Despite his personal political popularity, newly elected Gov. John B. Swainson (D) inherited long-standing political problems when he took over the governorship held for 12 years (1949-61) by G. Mennen Williams (D), the new Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the Kennedy Administration. Republicans have been working to create an effective statewide organization and have increased their vote for state offices in recent elections. Swainson can expect strong opposition in 1962.

NEBRASKA -- In the midst of a statewide Republican sweep, Democrat Frank B. Morrison won the Nebraska governorship in the 1960 election. Political observers believed his opponent's poor campaign was a major reason for Morrison's victory. If he has more effective GOP opposition in 1962, Morrison might have difficulty achieving re-election in a normally Republican state.

NORTH DAKOTA -- Gov. William L. Guy (D), who won his first term with a 13,662 vote plurality in 1960 while Nixon was carrying the state, is expected to follow North Dakota tradition and seek a second term. He can expect strong Republican opposition in this state which was predominantly Republican before the Democratic inroads of recent years.

OHIO -- Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D) has encountered stiff political opposition because of increased taxes and other policies (1960 Weekly Report p. 2009). Unless his political fortunes change soon and drastically for the better, his re-election in 1962 (if he seeks a second four-year term) appears highly unlikely.

Possible Republican candidates include Robert A. Taft Jr., son of the late U.S. Senator and currently majority floor leader of the Ohio House of Representatives; House Speaker Roger Cloud of DeGraff, Ohio; and James O. Rhodes, who won re-election as Auditor of State in 1960 by a wide margin.

PENNSYLVANIA -- Gov. David L. Lawrence (D) is ineligible to succeed himself. Principal speculation concerning a possible Democratic nominee has centered on Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth, 62, whose current term as Mayor expires in 1964. Although several chapters of Americans for Democratic Action are pressing him to run for Governor, Dilworth may hesitate because the Philadelphia City Charter requires that he resign as Mayor if he files for a higher political office.

This would force him to resign in February 1962. Succeeding to the post until the next election would be a political associate of Rep. William J. Green Jr. (D), the Philadelphia Democratic chairman who himself is a possible 1962 candidate for Governor or the U.S. Senate. Dilworth and his political ally, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D), have clashed repeatedly with Green over patronage and other matters. (1960 Weekly Report p. 1996)

Possible Republican gubernatorial candidates include State Sen. William Z. Scott, 44, of Carbon County; Thomas S. Gates Jr. of Philadelphia, Secretary of Defense in the Eisenhower Administration; and Arthur T. McGonigle, Reading pretzel manufacturer who ran unsuccessfully against Lawrence in 1958.

WISCONSIN -- Two-term Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson (D), whose margin of victory dropped from 87,945 votes in 1958 to 53,745 votes in 1960, may find that the accumulated problems of an incumbent Governor darken his re-election chances if he seeks a third term in 1962. Wisconsin Republicans showed strength in 1960, carrying the state for Nixon (against predictions) and winning the lieutenant governor, secretary of state and state treasurer positions. Nelson might decide to run for the Senate or retire from political life instead of running again for Governor.

Possible Republican candidates include Lt. Gov. Warren P. Knowles, who defeated an incumbent Democrat to win his first term in 1960, and Philip G. Kuehn, whom Nelson defeated in 1960.

WYOMING -- Jack Gage (D), former secretary of state, who succeeded to the governorship when Gov. J.J. Hickey (D) resigned to accept appointment to the Senate seat vacated by the death of Sen.-elect Keith Thomson (R), is a conservative Democrat who might face opposition from a more liberal Democrat in the 1962 primary. It is not known how well Gage would fare in a gubernatorial election against strong Republican opposition.

Doubtful GOP Governorships

HAWAII -- Gov. William F. Quinn's (R) term expires in 1962, and it is not known whether he will run for re-election or seek election to the U.S. Senate. Although he has had some recent troubles with members of his own party over patronage and organization policies, Quinn is still considered one of Hawaii's strongest vote-getters. If he does not seek re-election, a likely candidate is Lt. Gov. James Kealoha (R), who has disassociated himself from Quinn's patronage policies. The Democratic party is strong in Hawaii and would give either Quinn or Kealoha stiff opposition. A possible candidate is former Delegate John A. Burns (D 1957-59), whom Quinn defeated in 1959.

IDAHO -- Gov. Robert E. Smylie (R) is eligible to succeed himself but is considered a possible Senate nominee. Republicans might find their control of the governorship in jeopardy, especially if Sen. Frank Church (D), seeking re-election to the Senate, were to head a strong Democratic ticket in 1962.

IOWA -- Gov. Norman A. Erbe (R), who benefited from a general Republican sweep in Iowa to win his first term in 1960, would be favored for re-election over most possible Democratic opponents. A close race may develop, however, if his opponent is former Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D 1957-61), who lost out in a 1960 bid for the Senate but has said he may seek another term as Governor in 1962. Loveless recently received a Presidential appointment to the Renegotiation Board.

MAINE -- Gov. John H. Reed (R) is expected to seek re-election to a full four-year term in 1962. Aided by the Maine sweep of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R) and Nixon in 1960, he defeated Rep. Frank M. Coffin (D 1957-61) by 22,221 votes. Coffin has since accepted appointment from President Kennedy as Managing Director of the Development Loan Fund. If he were to return to Maine and challenge Reed again in 1962, a close race might be expected. In normally Republican Maine, however, Reed would be favored over most other challengers.

MASSACHUSETTS -- Gov. John A. Volpe (R), who weathered the Kennedy landslide to win his first term in 1960, benefited greatly from widespread charges of corruption in the administration of outgoing Gov. Foster Furcolo (D 1957-61). Unless he takes steps to build a strong GOP organization in the state and is highly successful during his first two years as Governor, Volpe may face serious difficulties in winning re-election in increasingly Democratic Massachusetts.

MINNESOTA -- Gov. Elmer L. Andersen (R), who defeated three-term Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D 1955-61), the new Secretary of Agriculture in the Kennedy Cabinet, to win his first term in 1960, will doubtless face strong opposition in 1962 from the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party. A likely DFL candidate is Lt. Gov. and former state DFL chairman Karl F. Rolvaag. Starting in 1962, Minnesota Governors will be elected for four instead of two-year terms.

NEW MEXICO -- Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R), who has won four times and lost once in five gubernatorial campaigns since 1950, can expect strong Democratic opposition again in 1962. No likely Democratic candidate is yet in sight, however.

OREGON -- Gov. Mark Hatfield (R), whose 1958 election, in the midst of a national Democratic sweep, drew wide attention, would be a strong candidate to succeed himself. He has indicated that he would like another term as Governor, but it is considered possible he will run instead for the Senate against Sen. Wayne Morse (D). In that event Howard Appling Jr., the current secretary of state, who led the entire Republican ticket in his 1960 re-election bid, would be considered a likely GOP gubernatorial candidate. Among possible Democratic candidates is former State Senate president Walter Pearson of Portland.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Freshman Gov. Archie Gubbrud (R), who won a surprise victory over Gov. Ralph Herseth (D 1959-61) in 1960, can anticipate vigorous Democratic opposition again in 1962. The political picture in most farm states, however, will remain clouded until farmers begin to react to the agricultural policies of the Kennedy Administration.

GOP Prospects

The governorship elections of 1961-62 may be significant in setting a policy line for the Republican party, which no longer enjoys any form of political leadership from the White House.

It may be recalled that a principal source of support for Mr. Eisenhower's nomination at the 1952 Republican National Convention came from Republican Governors -- men like Thomas E. Dewey (N.Y. 1943-55), Alfred E. Driscoll (N.J. 1950-54), Arthur B. Langlie (Wash. 1949-57), John Davis Lodge (Conn. 1951-55) and Theodore R.

Governorship Election Percentages Since 1952

This chart shows the percentages of the winning candidates in gubernatorial elections since 1952 in the 37 states slated to elect governors in 1961 and 1962. Percentages are based on official figures except where noted. Blanks indicate no election was held.

Headnotes

*Cannot seek re-election.
 #Special election on achieving statehood in 1959.
 †Based on unofficial figures.
 Democratic percentages are shown in Boldface.
 Republican percentages are shown in Lightface.

Up for Election in 1961		1960	1958	1956	1954	1952
	1957 1953					
NEW JERSEY						
*Meyner (D)	54.6 53.2					
VIRGINIA						
*Almond (D)	63.2 54.8					
Up for Election in 1962		1960	1958	1956	1954	1952
ALABAMA						
*Patterson (D)			88.4		73.4	
ALASKA						
Egan (D)			59.6			
ARIZONA						
Fannin (R)	59.3	55.1	59.5	52.5	60.2	
ARKANSAS						
Faubus (D)	69.2	82.5	80.6	62.1	87.4	
CALIFORNIA						
Brown (D)			59.7		56.8	
COLORADO						
McNichols (D)			58.4	51.3	53.6	57.1
CONNECTICUT						
Dempsey (D)			62.3		49.5	
GEORGIA						
Vandiver (D)			100.0		100.0	
HAWAII						
Quinn (R)	51.1 #					
IDAHO						
Smylie (R)			51.0		54.2	
IOWA						
Erbe (R)	52.1	54.1	51.2	51.4	51.9	
KANSAS						
Anderson (R)	55.4	56.5	55.5	53.0	56.3	
MAINE						
Reed (R)	52.7	52.0	59.2	54.5	51.7	
MARYLAND						
Tawes (D)			63.6		54.5	
MASSACHUSETTS						
Volpe (R)	52.5	56.2	52.8	51.8	49.9	
MICHIGAN						
Swainson (D)		50.5	53.0	54.7	55.6	50.0
MINNESOTA						
Andersen (R)		50.6	56.8	51.4	52.7	55.3
NEBRASKA						
Morrison (D)		52.3 †	50.2	54.3	60.3	61.4
NEVADA						
Sawyer (D)			59.9		53.1	
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Powell (R)		55.5	51.7	54.7	55.1	63.1
NEW MEXICO						
Mechem (R)		50.3	50.5	52.1	57.0	53.8
NEW YORK						
Rockefeller (R)			54.7		49.6	
NORTH DAKOTA						
Guy (D)		49.4	53.1	58.5	64.2	78.7
OHIO						
DiSalle (D)			56.9	56.0	54.1	55.9
OKLAHOMA						
*Edmondson (D)			74.1		58.7	
OREGON						
Hatfield (R)			55.3	50.5	56.9	
PENNSYLVANIA						
*Lawrence (D)			50.8		53.7	
RHODE ISLAND						
Notte (D)		56.9 †	50.9	50.1	57.7	52.6
SOUTH CAROLINA						
*Hollings (D)			100.0		100.0	
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Gubbrud (R)		50.7	51.4	54.4	56.7	70.2
TENNESSEE						
*Ellington (D)			57.5		87.2	
TEXAS						
Daniel (D)		72.8	88.1	78.3	89.4	98.1
VERMONT						
Keyser (R)		56.4	50.3	57.5	52.3	51.9
WISCONSIN						
Nelson (D)		51.6	53.6	51.9	51.5	62.4
WYOMING						
Gage (D)			48.9		50.5	

McKeldin (Md. 1951-59). The more liberal Republican Governors, most of whom came from the Eastern and Western seaboard states -- including many of the Nation's heavily populated and heavily industrialized states -- helped present a Republican image quite different from that of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53) and the majority of Congressional Republicans. If liberal Republican gubernatorial candidates in 1961-62 are able to maintain GOP control in such states as New York, Oregon and Hawaii, and then capture currently Democratic governorships in states such as New Jersey, California, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, it is possible that a similar pattern may develop in the 1960's. This is one reason that

liberal Republicans consider a Mitchell victory in New Jersey especially important.

More conservative Republicans, on the other hand, will be hoping for a Jones victory in New Jersey to show that a regular organization Republican has the power to defeat Democratic opposition in an industrialized Eastern seaboard state. In 1962, other conservative Republicans are likely to seek and obtain GOP gubernatorial nominations in states such as Ohio, Nebraska, North Dakota and Wyoming. The comparative success of liberal and conservative Republican candidates in 1961-62 may have an important effect on the Republican Presidential nomination in 1964.

SENATE CONTROL BY DEMOCRATS ASSURED THROUGH 1964

The Democratic party stands in no danger of losing its U.S. Senate majority in the 1962 elections, and it would require Republican victories in virtually all the Doubtful Senate races of the next four years -- including the coattail benefits of a strong GOP Presidential victory in 1964 -- to overturn Democratic control of the Senate by 1965.

In order to organize the Senate, a party must have a voting majority on committee assignments and other organizational matters. In case of a tie, the Vice President votes. Thus, as long as Democrats control the White House, Republicans would have to hold at least 51 Senate seats, assuming all 100 Senators are present and voting on organizational matters.

Democrats currently hold 65 Senate seats to 35 for the Republicans. During 1961 and 1962, a total of 22 Democratic and 15 Republican Senate seats will be up for election. All but one of these races, the special Senate election in Texas scheduled for April 4, 1961, will be held Nov. 6, 1962.

Prospects for Parties

Republican Prospects -- 1962 -- Most likely Republican prospects lie among the seven Democratic Senate seats up in 1962 which are classified Doubtful in this Congressional Quarterly survey. If the Republicans were to win all these seven Doubtful Democratic seats, and lose none of their own, the 88th Congress would have a Senate of 58 Democrats and 42 Republicans -- still nine short of a GOP majority.

1964 -- Providing Republicans were able to increase their Senate membership to at least 40 in 1962, they would have some chance of winning a majority in 1964. In that year, when 33 Senators will be elected concurrently with the Presidential election, 25 Democratic and only eight Republican seats will be up for election. Up to 13 of the Democratic seats up in 1964 are in states which frequently or usually have elected Republican candidates. In order to make the required gain of approximately ten seats, however, Republicans would have to be so successful nationally that they would be electing a President at the same time. Yet even as popular a national figure as President Eisenhower was unable to lead the Republicans to major Senate victories. In 1952 Republicans made a net gain of only two seats and in 1956 no net gain at all.

Democratic Prospects -- 1962 -- Under normal circumstances the Democrats might expect to lose a few Senate seats in 1962 because the "out party" (the party which does not control the Presidency) has traditionally picked up seats in mid-term elections. But mid-term gains for the "out party" have always followed gains for the majority party in Presidential election years. This did not occur in 1960, when Democrats lost two Senate seats even though a Democrat was elected to the Presidency. It is possible that the traditional pattern has been broken and that President Kennedy, his policies and his party's Senate candidates will be more popular in 1962 than they were in 1960.

Seven Republican Senate seats up for re-election in 1962 are currently classified as Doubtful in the CQ study and would be likely Democratic pickups if 1962 is a generally good year for Democratic Senate candidates. If Democrats were to hold all their current seats and pick up all the seven Doubtful GOP seats in 1962, the new Senate would consist of 72 Democrats and only 28 Republicans.

1964 -- It is unlikely, however, that Democrats will be able to make any net gain in 1964. In that year the same Senators elected in the Democratic sweep of 1958 will be up for re-election, providing the Democrats with few chances for additional pickups.

General Prospects -- It is not unlikely that there will be little net shift in party control of Senate seats in the 1962 elections, and that the Republicans, barring a Kennedy sweep in the 1964 Presidential election, will make modest gains in that year. The long-term outlook, barring an unexpected and momentous shifting in the fortunes of the two political parties, is for Democratic control of the Senate for several years to come.

STATE-BY-STATE SURVEY

The current political outlook for each of the 37 Senate seats up for election in 1961 and 1962 is discussed below. The seats are divided into Safe and Doubtful categories for each party, based on currently available information. Several seats of each party will doubtless shift from Safe to Doubtful or Doubtful to Safe before the 1962 elections, based on political developments which cannot be foreseen at the present time.

Safe Democratic Seats

TEXAS (Election April 4, 1961; if no candidate receives a majority, runoff election between the two high men, regardless of party affiliation, to be held within 30 days of first election) -- Over 30 candidates have filed for the Senate seat vacated by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson. The six leading candidates include a single Republican, John G. Tower of Wichita Falls, who lost to Johnson in the 1960 Senate election, and five Democrats: Texas Attorney General Will Wilson of Dallas; Sen. William A. Blakley, a Dallas businessman currently filling the Johnson seat on an interim appointment made by Gov. Price Daniel (D); U.S. Rep. James C. Wright Jr. of Fort Worth; former State Rep. Maury Maverick Jr. of San Antonio, the son of ex-U.S. Rep. Maury Maverick Sr. (D 1935-39); and State Sen. Henry B. Gonzales of San Antonio.

The six candidates are generally identified in Texas as follows: Tower, a conservative Republican; Wilson and Wright, moderate or middle-of-the-road Democrats; Blakley, a strong conservative and deep-South oriented Democrat; Maverick and Gonzales, strong liberal and labor union-supported Democrats.

First election outlook -- No candidate is expected to win a majority in the first election. Tower is given a

good chance to qualify for the runoff because he was able to poll 926,653 (41.1 percent of the statewide total) in his 1960 race against Johnson. With less than half that vote he would be able to qualify for the runoff. But many of the conservative votes he won in 1960 will be going to other candidates.

Of the entire group of candidates, Wilson is the only one who has previously won a statewide race and some observers give him an excellent chance to qualify for the runoff. Wright, the only other "moderate" Democrat in the group, might be hampered because he has never run statewide before. Some of Johnson's political allies in the state have been aiding the Wright campaign, however.

Blakley will seek to win a large share of the conservative vote in order to qualify for the runoff, but his current chances in the first election are not rated as high as those of either Wilson or Tower.

Texas observers expect the liberal Democratic vote to be split between Maverick and Gonzales, so that neither is likely to qualify for the runoff. Maverick has the support of the Texas AFL-CIO COPE (Committee on Political Education), while Gonzales, a liberal leader in the state Senate, is expected to poll heavily among Mexican-American and Negro voters.

Runoff outlook -- If Tower and Wilson make the runoff, Wilson would be favored because he would have both liberal and moderate Democratic support, in addition to the votes of many conservative Democrats who may not wish to vote for a Republican. Tower would have his best chance against strong liberals like Maverick or Gonzales, since conservative Democrats might break party lines to oppose them. Wilson would be favored in a runoff against Blakley, Maverick, Gonzales or Wright.

ALABAMA -- Sen. Lister Hill is expected to seek re-election and win a new term without difficulty. No opposition is currently in sight.

ALASKA -- Sen. Ernest Gruening (D) is expected to run again. Although no primary or general election opposition is yet evident, it is possible that resentment against Democratic administration of the state's affairs, reflected in the Republican Presidential majority in the state in 1960, might harm Gruening in 1962.

ARIZONA -- Sen. Carl Hayden (D), 84, is expected to seek another term and is considered unbeatable. If he were to retire, a race might develop between Rep. John J. Rhodes (R 1st District - Phoenix), a political ally of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R), and Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall (D), who represented the 2nd District (Arizona outside of Phoenix) from 1955 to 1961.

ARKANSAS -- Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D) is likely to encounter formidable primary opposition from Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D), who will be completing his fourth term as Governor in 1962. A hotly-fought primary of national interest is likely to develop if Faubus, as most observers currently anticipate, decides to make the race.

FLORIDA -- Sen. George A. Smathers (D) is favored for renomination and re-election.

GEORGIA -- Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D) is not expected to encounter any difficulty in a bid for a second term.

LOUISIANA -- Sen. Russell B. Long (D) is a clear favorite for renomination and re-election.

MISSOURI -- Sen. Edward V. Long (D) was selected in 1960 to fill the seat vacated by the death of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D 1951-60) only after a bitter Democratic intraparty fight, and he might face primary opposition in 1962. The prestige of incumbency should help him

overcome primary opposition, however, and he would be clearly favored in the general election. In 1960, when Republicans were expected to run strong in Missouri, he defeated Lon Hocker (R) by a substantial margin.

NEVADA -- The only likely or strong opposition for Sen. Alan Bible (D) might come from Gov. Grant Sawyer (D) in the Democratic primary. A close race might be expected if Sawyer were to challenge Bible. The seat is expected to remain Democratic, however. There has been a recent dearth of GOP organizational work or candidate possibilities in the state.

NORTH CAROLINA -- Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) is favored for renomination and re-election. No likely candidates to oppose him are in sight.

OHIO -- Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D) is strongly favored to win renomination and re-election. His opponents within the Ohio Democratic party are gloomy about defeating him in the primary, and Republican leaders have learned in six past statewide elections that he apparently can draw enough normally Republican votes to defeat any candidate the GOP can field.

OKLAHOMA -- There appear to be no substantial candidates planning to oppose Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D) in either the primary or general election. Gov. J. Howard Edmondson (D), who will be ineligible for another term as Governor, has announced he will not oppose Monroney.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D) is expected to encounter serious opposition in the Democratic primary. His strongest and most likely opponent is Gov. Ernest F. Hollings (D), who will be ineligible to run for another term as Governor in 1962. Both he and Johnston, who is Chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, are able campaigners and seasoned politicians. Other possible opponents for Johnston include Rep. W.J. Bryan Dorn (D 3rd District-Northwest) and Farley Smith, a White Citizens Council leader and son of the late Sen. Ellison D. "Cotton Ed" Smith (D 1909-44), whose long Congressional career was ended when Johnston defeated him in the 1944 Democratic primary.

WASHINGTON -- Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) continues to enjoy extremely high political popularity in the state and is considered unbeatable.

Doubtful Democratic Seats

COLORADO -- Sen. John A. Carroll (D) may encounter formidable opposition from newly-elected Rep. Peter H. Dominick (R 2nd District - Denver suburbs - Northeast). Dominick has been travelling around the state in what most observers interpret as preparation for the Senate race. Carroll is known as a Democratic liberal and Dominick as a conservative Republican. The conservative tone of Colorado voting in 1960 could spell trouble for Carroll in 1962. The House GOP leadership recently gave Dominick a boost by appointing him to the House Interior Committee. If Dominick decides to make the 1962 Senate race, however, he may be handicapped because he has lived most of his life in the Eastern U.S., rather than Colorado.

HAWAII -- There have been some rumors that Sen. Oren E. Long (D), 72, might retire at the end of his current term. Associates of Long insist, however, that he has no plans to retire. Should he decide to retire, Rep. Daniel K. Inouye (D) is known to be interested in the seat and would be favored over almost any Republican in the general election. If Long does seek another term, he

could face opposition from Gov. William F. Quinn (R) if Quinn decides not to seek another term as Governor. Quinn has a family of seven children, however, and the difficulties of moving them to Washington might deter him from seeking the Senate seat unless political circumstances in the state led him to a decision not to seek reelection as Governor. Other possible GOP Senate candidates include Ben Dillingham, the Oahu County Republican chairman, and Hebben Proteus, currently state Senate majority leader.

IDAHO -- Sen. Frank Church (D) is not likely to encounter serious primary opposition, but he could be in trouble in the general election, particularly if his opponent were Gov. Robert A. Smylie (R), whose term expires at the same time as Church's.

MASSACHUSETTS -- It is not known whether Sen. Benjamin A. Smith II (D), who was appointed to fill the vacancy created by President Kennedy's resignation from the Senate, will seek to win election on his own. Massachusetts observers believe one of the President's brothers, either Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy or Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, might run for the seat. In that event, Smith, an old Kennedy family friend, could be expected to step aside. Another possible Democratic candidate is State Attorney General Edward McCormack Jr., nephew of House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.), who recently said he would not let the candidacy of a Kennedy brother dissuade him if he decided to run

for the Senate seat. Edward Kennedy is considered the most likely Kennedy brother to seek the seat, as he recently accepted, at a \$1 a year salary, a post as assistant district attorney in Suffolk County (Boston), a move generally interpreted as a build-up for seeking elective office in Massachusetts. Possible Republican candidates include former Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (1937-44; 1947-53), his son, Assistant Secretary of Labor George Cabot Lodge, and Reps. William H. Bates (6th District - Northeast), Silvio O. Conte (1st District - West) and F. Bradford Morse (5th District - Northeast). The outcome of Congressional redistricting in the state may dictate which, if any, of the incumbent Congressmen feel the wisest course is to abandon the House in a race for the Senate.

OREGON -- Sen. Wayne Morse (D) is expected to seek another term and Republicans can be expected to make another all-out effort to defeat him. The most potent vote-getter the GOP could nominate to oppose Morse would be Gov. Mark Hatfield (R), but reports indicate Hatfield may prefer to run for another term as Governor. Other possible GOP candidates include Secretary of State Howard Appling Jr., who has run strongly in his past statewide campaigns; former Gov. Elmo Smith (1956-57), who garnered 45.0 percent of the vote against Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D) in 1960; Rep. Walter Norblad (1st District - Northwest); and several members of the legislative assembly.

When Incumbent Senators Face Re-election

1962 1964 1966			1962 1964 1966			1962 1964 1966			TERMS EXPIRING		
									D R		
									1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966		
									1 15 12		
									1962 1964 1966		
ALABAMA			INDIANA			NEBRASKA			SOUTH CAROLINA		
Hill			Hartke			Curtis			Johnston		
Sparkman			Capehart			Hruska			Thurmond		
ALASKA			IOWA			NEVADA			SOUTH DAKOTA		
Bartlett			Hickenlooper			Bible			Case		
Gruening			Miller			Cannon			Mundt		
ARIZONA			KANSAS			NEW HAMPSHIRE			TENNESSEE		
Hayden			Carlson			Bridges			Gore		
Goldwater			Schoeppel			Cotton			Kefauver		
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY			NEW JERSEY			TEXAS		
Fulbright			Cooper			Williams			Blakley		
McClellan			Morton			Case			Yarborough		
CALIFORNIA			LOUISIANA			NEW MEXICO			UTAH		
Engle			Ellender			Anderson			Moss		
Kuchel			Long			Chavez			Bennett		
COLORADO			MAINE			NEW YORK			VERMONT		
Carroll			Muskie			Javits			Aiken		
CONNECTICUT			MARYLAND			Keating			VIRGINIA		
Dodd			Beall			NORTH CAROLINA			Byrd		
Bush			Butler			Ervin			Robertson		
DELAWARE			MASSACHUSETTS			Jordan			WASHINGTON		
Boggs			Smith			NORTH DAKOTA			Jackson		
Williams			Saltonstall			Burdick			Magnuson		
FLORIDA			MICHIGAN			Young			WEST VIRGINIA		
Holland			Hart			OHIO			Byrd		
Smathers			McNamara			Lausche			Randolph		
GEORGIA			MINNESOTA			Young			WISCONSIN		
Russell			Humphrey			OKLAHOMA			Proxmire		
Talmadge			McCarthy			Kerr			Wiley		
HAWAII			MISSISSIPPI			Monroney			WYOMING		
Long			Eastland			OREGON			Hickey		
Fong			Stennis			Morse			McGee		
IDAHO			MISSOURI			Neuberger					
Church			Long			PENNSYLVANIA					
Dworshak			Symington			Clark					
ILLINOIS			MONTANA			Scott					
Douglas			Mansfield			RHODE ISLAND					
Dirksen			Metcalf			Pastore					
						Pell					

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics; Shaded bar indicates incumbent is serving on interim appointment because of death or resignation of regularly elected Senator, and that a special election has been scheduled for remainder of the six-year term.

PENNSYLVANIA -- Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D) is likely to encounter strong opposition in both the primary and general election. Rep. William J. Green Jr. (D - 5th District), the Philadelphia Democratic leader, is reportedly anxious to defeat Clark, with whom he has had serious disagreements. Green might enter the primary himself, or support another candidate against Clark. There has been some speculation that Gov. David L. Lawrence (D), who is ineligible to succeed himself, might challenge Clark in the primary. Republicans have several potential Senate candidates, including W. Thatcher Longstreth, leader of the independent Republican movement in Philadelphia; Rep. William W. Scranton (R 10th District - Northeast); and former Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr.

WYOMING -- Sen. J.J. Hickey (D), who resigned as Governor to accept appointment to the Senate seat vacated by the death of Sen-elect Keith Thomson (R), must run in 1962 for the remaining four years of the six-year Senate term. Republicans are expected to wage a strong campaign for the seat their candidate, the late Keith Thomson, won in 1960, but Hickey's identification as a conservative Democrat may draw considerable potential support from a Republican Senate candidate. One possible GOP candidate is ex-Gov. Milward L. Simpson (R 1955-59), whom Hickey defeated in 1958.

Safe Republican Seats

INDIANA -- There has been speculation that Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R) might retire at the end of his current term, but sources close to Capehart told CQ he is planning to seek re-election. If he seeks re-election, he will be a clear favorite against any likely opposition. A possible Democratic Senate nominee would be Rep. John Brademas (3rd District - North central, South Bend).

IOWA -- Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R), 65, would be favored for re-election if he decides to seek another term. Under any circumstances the Republicans are generally favored to hold the seat.

KANSAS -- No primary or general election opposition is in sight for Sen. Frank Carlson (R), who is expected to be a clear favorite in his bid for a third term.

NEW HAMPSHIRE -- Sen. Norris Cotton (R) may face a bruising primary fight against Gov. Wesley Powell (R), whose long-term ambition has been a seat in the U.S. Senate. Powell has lost three Senate primaries in past years, but has never been as strong politically as he is now. He has been able to build considerable political support among normally Democratic voters in Manchester who are able to cross over to support him in the GOP primary. New Hampshire observers believe Cotton would be fortunate to withstand a challenge by Powell, who will be completing his second term as Governor in 1962. Democratic chances of taking the seat are minimal, however.

NEW YORK -- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R) enjoys substantial independent and Democratic support in addition to the backing of New York Republicans, and is considered an odds-on favorite for re-election in 1962. He will be running on the same ticket with another popular vote-getter, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), whose re-election in 1962 also appears probable. Javits recently turned down pleas to run for Mayor of New York on a Fusion ticket, saying he wished to remain in the Senate.

NORTH DAKOTA -- No opposition has yet appeared against Sen. Milton R. Young (R), who has demonstrated

strong voter appeal in his previous three successful Senate races.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Sen. Francis Case (R) is a strong favorite for re-election in 1962. Resentment against Eisenhower Administration farm policies, which reduced his 1956 winning margin, will not be a factor. Possible Democratic candidates include former Gov. Ralph Herseth (1959-61) and former Rep. George S. McGovern (1957-61), who is currently Director of the U.S. Food for Peace Administration.

VERMONT -- A political upheaval of unprecedented proportions would be required to unseat Sen. George D. Aiken (R).

Doubtful Republican Seats

CALIFORNIA -- Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R) is not expected to encounter any serious Republican primary opposition, but could face a stiff race against any one of a number of prominent California Democrats in the general election. Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon's decision on whether to seek the governorship, and the strength of Gov. Edmund G. Brown's (D) re-election campaign, may have considerable effect on the Senate race.

CONNECTICUT -- Sen. Prescott Bush (R) has already announced his candidacy for re-election. There has been little speculation about possible Democratic opponents. One name mentioned is that of Mayor Richard C. Lee of New Haven. The success of Gov. John N. Dempsey (D) against anticipated strong GOP opposition in 1962 may have considerable bearing on the outcome of the Senate race.

ILLINOIS -- No strong opposition is currently in sight for Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R), but he could have difficulties in 1962 because Democrats are likely to pick his seat as a key Senate target. Among the names mentioned as possible Democratic candidates are Irving Dillard, former chief editorial writer of the St. Louis Post Dispatch and current member of the University of Illinois board of trustees; Rep. Sidney R. Yates (9th District - Chicago); Rep. Melvin Price (24th District - Southwest); and Chicago businessman R. Sargent Shriver, a brother-in-law of President Kennedy.

KENTUCKY -- Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R), one of the GOP's most talented campaigners, is expected to resign as Republican National Chairman in order to devote full time to his 1962 re-election campaign. If Morton does run for re-election, he would be generally favored. Any other Republican candidate would face serious difficulties.

MARYLAND -- Sen. John Marshall Butler (R), who occupies a political position far to the right of many Maryland Republicans, is likely to encounter primary opposition. Possible candidates include former Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R 1951-59) and Milton Eisenhower, brother of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Butler might be vulnerable against a strong primary opponent. Possible Democratic candidates include Rep. Daniel B. Brewster (2nd District - Northern Baltimore suburbs); State Rep. Blair Lee III (Montgomery County); and State Sen. Edward S. Northrup (Montgomery County). Any one of these candidates would present strong opposition to Butler or another Republican candidate.

UTAH -- Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R) may face primary opposition from Salt Lake City Mayor and former Governor J. Bracken Lee (R 1949-57), who often opposes

incumbent Republican officeholders on the grounds that they are not conservative enough. In 1958 Lee ran as an independent in the general election, helping Sen. Frank E. Moss (D) to defeat former Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R 1947-59). Bennett would be favored over Lee in the Republican primary, however, and a new Utah law forbids a candidate from running as an independent in the general election if he has been defeated in the primary for the same office. The most talked of possibility for the Democratic Senate nomination is two-term Rep. David S. King (D 2nd District - West central, Salt Lake City). Utah ob-

servers believe King could run a strong campaign against Bennett but still believe Bennett would be the favorite.

WISCONSIN -- Sen. Alexander Wiley (R), 76, is expected to seek another term and is generally favored to win re-election. There are no signs of the right-wing GOP primary opposition which he had to overcome in 1956. Wiley might be harmed in the general election, however, by charges that he should retire because of his age. Possible Democratic candidates include Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson; Attorney General John Reynolds; and Milwaukee Mayor Henry Maier.

Latest Election Percentages of Senators Up in 1961, 1962

Following are the latest winning popular vote percentages for Senators in seats which will be contested in 1961 or 1962. Figures are based on final, official returns of the general election in the years noted.

1961 Race

TEXAS -- Sen. William A. Blakley (D) is serving on an interim appointment to the seat vacated by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson. Blakley challenged Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D) in the 1958 Democratic Senate primary and received 41.3 percent of the vote. Johnson, running against John Tower (R) in 1960, received 58.0 percent of the vote.

1962 Races

ALABAMA -- Sen. Lister Hill (D) had no major party opposition in 1956.

ALASKA -- Sen. Ernest Gruening (D) polled 52.6 percent in 1958.

ARIZONA -- Sen. Carl Hayden (D) polled 61.4 percent in 1956.

ARKANSAS -- Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D) polled 83.0 percent in 1956.

CALIFORNIA -- Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R) polled 54.0 percent in 1956.

COLORADO -- Sen. John A. Carroll polled 50.2 percent in 1956.

CONNECTICUT -- Sen. Prescott Bush (R) polled 54.8 percent in 1956.

FLORIDA -- Sen. George A. Smathers (D) had no major party opposition in 1956.

GEORGIA -- Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D) had no major party opposition in 1956.

HAWAII -- Sen. Oren E. Long (D) polled 51.1 percent in a 1959 special election after Hawaii achieved statehood.

IDAHO -- Sen. Frank Church (D) polled 56.2 percent in 1956.

ILLINOIS -- Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R) polled 54.1 percent in 1956.

INDIANA -- Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R) polled 55.2 percent in 1956.

IOWA -- Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R) polled 53.9 percent in 1956.

KANSAS -- Sen. Frank Carlson (R) polled 57.9 percent in 1956.

KENTUCKY -- Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R) polled 50.3 percent in 1956.

LOUISIANA -- Sen. Russell B. Long (D) had no major party opposition in 1956.

MARYLAND -- Sen. John Marshall Butler (R) polled 53.0 percent in 1956.

MASSACHUSETTS -- Sen. Benjamin A. Smith II (D) is serving on an interim appointment to the seat vacated by President John F. Kennedy. Smith has never run for statewide office. Mr. Kennedy won 73.2 percent of the vote in 1958. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R), seeking re-election to the other Massachusetts Senate seat in 1960, won 56.2 percent of the vote.

MISSOURI -- Sen. Edward V. Long (D) polled 53.2 percent of the vote in 1960.

NEVADA -- Sen. Alan Bible (D) polled 52.6 percent of the vote in 1956.

NEW HAMPSHIRE -- Sen. Norris Cotton (R) polled 64.1 percent of the vote in 1956.

NEW YORK -- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R) polled 53.3 percent of the vote in 1956.

NORTH CAROLINA -- Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) polled 66.6 percent of the vote in 1956.

NORTH DAKOTA -- Sen. Milton R. Young (R) polled 63.6 percent of the vote in 1956.

OHIO -- Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D) polled 52.9 percent of the vote in 1956.

OKLAHOMA -- Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D) polled 55.3 percent of the vote in 1956.

OREGON -- Sen. Wayne Morse (D) polled 54.2 percent of the vote in 1956.

PENNSYLVANIA -- Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D) polled 50.1 percent of the vote in 1956.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D) polled 82.2 percent of the vote in 1956.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Sen. Francis Case (R) polled 50.8 percent of the vote in 1956.

UTAH -- Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R) polled 54.0 percent of the vote in 1956.

VERMONT -- Sen. George D. Aiken (R) polled 66.4 percent of the vote in 1956.

WASHINGTON -- Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) polled 61.1 percent of the vote in 1956.

WISCONSIN -- Sen. Alexander Wiley (R) polled 58.6 percent of the vote in 1956.

WYOMING -- Sen. J.J. Hickey (D) is serving on an interim appointment to the seat which the late Sen. -elect Keith Thomson (R) won with 56.4 percent of the vote in 1960. Hickey was elected Governor in 1958 with 48.9 percent of the total vote.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S FEB. 28 HIGHWAY MESSAGE

Following is the complete text of President Kennedy's Special Message on Highways, sent to Congress Feb. 28:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Our Federal pay-as-you-go Highway Program is in peril. It is a peril that justifies a special message because of the vital contribution this program makes to our security, our safety and our economic growth. Timely completion of the full program authorized in 1956 is essential to a national defense that will always depend, regardless of new weapon developments, on quick motor transportation of men and material from one site to another.

American lives are also dependent on this program in a more direct sense. Better, more modern highways -- with less congestion, fewer dangerous curves and intersections, more careful grades and all the rest -- mean greater highway safety. It has been estimated that more fatalities will be suffered in traffic accidents between now and 1975, when the new system is fully operative, than were suffered by American troops in every conflict from the Civil War through Korea. Last year witnessed 38,000 traffic fatalities and 1.4 million personal injuries. But on our new expressways the ratio of accidents and deaths per mile driven is only a fraction of what it is on ordinary roads. The interstate system when completed, it is estimated, will save at least 4,000 lives a year.

Finally, proceeding with this program at least as fast as originally scheduled is essential to our economy. This is true not only in terms of the stimulus and employment it provides now, in a time of recession, to such vital industries as steel, construction, cement and others. It is also a key to the development of more modern and efficient industrial complexes -- turning marginal land or clogged cities into attractive sites for commercial or industrial development -- and to lower motor transportation costs generally.

The Bureau of Public Roads estimates that users of the completed Interstate System will save 42,000 years of travel time every year. The elimination of stop-and-go driving will save users 9 billion costly stops and starts every year.

A study, for example, of a 16-mile section of the Schuylkill expressway in the Philadelphia area showed direct savings to motorists of over \$18 million per year, enough to pay the entire cost in three years. Even less tangible, but equally important, are the widened horizons a modern highway network affords the individual and the family -- greater recreational opportunities, greater freedom of choice in places to live, work and play -- and less time and effort spent in getting there.

It has always struck me as ironic that so many of our citizens -- so ingenious in quickly devising ways of ending almost every minor irritant -- would so readily tolerate every morning and evening the incredible congestion of our antiquated highways that takes a heavy toll in automotive costs and depreciation, to say nothing of human nerves and tempers. By 1975 -- and the Interstate System is required by Congress to have enough lanes to move safely all the vehicles expected in 1975 -- there will be an estimated two or three times as many vehicles as use those roads today. Even though some expressways now seem excessively large, an emergency program then will be too late -- we must continue to build those highways now at a steady rate sufficient to assure completion on schedule.

As early in the era of the automobile as 1916, Congress recognized the Federal responsibility in this area -- to promote the national defense, interstate commerce, farm and resource development and postal service. The pay-as-you-build 41,000 mile program initiated in 1956 was the most notable and far-sighted recognition of this responsibility in history.

But now, as stated at the outset, that program is in trouble. Revised cost estimates submitted to the Congress early in January reported pursuant to law that to complete the Interstate System

on schedule (while meeting the needs of the regular ABC and related primary, secondary and urban Federal aid program) would require, over the life of the program, additional authorizations of \$11.56 billion -- which means additional revenues to the Highway Trust Fund totaling \$9.74 billion, or about \$900 million more a year through fiscal 1972 to meet the higher level of expenditures on a pay-as-you go basis.

The engineering and construction resources are readily available to absorb this increase and step up the program. To deny the increase would postpone completion of the system to five years beyond the original target date. Moreover, the 1956 Highway Revenue Act sought to implement its pay-as-you-go intention with Sec. 209 (g) -- generally known as the Byrd Amendment -- which requires the authorized apportionments to each state to be reduced whenever Trust Fund revenues are estimated to be insufficient to cover them in any individual year. It is now clear that, despite the scheduled diversion, even the 1963 authorizations under present law, which should be apportioned to the states in July of this year, will have to be substantially cut-back below currently authorized and desired levels by this provision unless Congress acts to increase revenues.

I am wholly opposed to either stretching out or cutting back our highway program, and urge the Congress not to rely on either solution. Either step would be unwise at a time when our slump-ridden economy needs greater, not less, construction activity. Either step would be unfair to the individual states who have proceeded in good faith, and in reliance on the Treasury's certification of adequate funds, to make plans and expenditures looking to receiving their full apportionment this July. And to postpone the completion of the Interstate System only further postpones the day when our highways will be adequate to meet our defense, economic and general population increase needs.

I. A New Plan to Finance the Highway Program

Under present law, the highway use taxes (by which the Highway Trust Fund has been financed in accordance with the 1956 pay-as-you-go intent) are scheduled -- not for an increase to meet the problems described above -- but for a decline: a drop in the gasoline, diesel and related fuels tax from 4¢ a gallon to 3¢ a gallon on July 1.

Such a tax reduction at this time -- causing a loss of some \$600 million a year -- would be wholly contrary to the basic premise on which the 1956 Highway Act was agreed to. Cost reappraisals since enactment of the temporary one cent increase in 1959 demonstrates conclusively that it must be continued, if not further increased. Nor can a reduction now be justified on anti-recession grounds. If tax reductions are deemed necessary to reverse the recession or promote long run economic growth, other tax cuts might prove more effective, or have higher priority.

The scheduled reduction in the gas tax, in short, is fiscally unwise. It was vigorously opposed by the previous Administration. It is opposed by this Administration with equal vigor, and I ask the Congress to prevent this gas tax reduction from taking effect on July 1.

Those favoring the reduction, or opposed to any increase, cite two principal alternative sources of revenue:

(A) Diversion from general revenues. Under present law, the revenues from certain excise taxes totalling over \$800 million a year are scheduled to be diverted from the General Fund to the Highway Trust Fund for a three year period beginning July 1.

It is asserted by its advocates that this amount will compensate for the reduction in the gas tax. But we are not better able to pay our bills as a nation by merely shifting money from one pocket to another. I am pledged, barring a worsening economy, to submit to the Congress programs (aside from any new Defense outlays) which of and by themselves will not unbalance the Budget previously submitted. This will not be easily done. There will be no margin to spare. Congress, by diverting \$800 million of badly

needed funds from the General Fund, will be deliberately unbalancing the Budget and creating an \$800 million deficit. This is a decision which, if it is taken at all, should be taken on its merits, in relation to the state of the economy and the budget as a whole, not as an accidental by-product of the highway program.

The total diversion for three years amounts to some \$2.5 billion -- and the precedents and pressures to make it permanent through 1972 could cost the General Fund (and cost the general taxpayers, including competing forms of transportation) approximately \$10 billion.

It is argued that highway use is related to these excise taxes that are to be diverted (portions of the taxes on the sale of automobiles, parts and accessories). But this program was approved in 1956 on the assumption that these revenues (from taxes which had been in effect in war and peace for more than ten years before the Highway Program was enacted) would remain as always in the General Fund, along with similar excise tax revenues (all of which can theoretically be related to some Federal program but cannot be diverted to support such program). To change the intent of the 1956 Act now only creates a Budget deficit that eventually must be met through new taxes on the general population or a Treasury bond-issue -- thus departing from the Program's principle of being financed on a pay-as-you-go basis by the user tax sources then agreed upon.

A new argument in favor of this diversion is based upon a Commerce Department cost allocation study stating that 8% of the program's benefits accrue to others than those whose taxes now finance the Trust Fund. The basis of this part of the study is open to serious challenge; but even aside from that, it must be remembered that:

(a) The Federal Highway Trust Fund is not paying for 100% of this system. A normal portion of ten percent is already borne by the States, reflecting the benefits they receive, and which they are free to raise from non-users if they choose. The Commerce Department Study "makes no suggestion as to the source or level of government which should supply the revenues" for the 8%.

(b) The proposed diversion of more than \$800 million cannot possibly be justified by the 8% figure -- which equals only \$250 million.

(c) The Trust Fund already receives nearly \$60 million income from non-users: vehicles used off the highways, motor boats, and the like; and at the same time it is not charged with some \$140 million worth of other road programs benefiting the highway user but now charged to General Revenues, though their users must pay gas and other taxes into the Trust Fund.

In short, there is no justification for unbalancing the Budget by the scheduled diversion of more than \$800 million from the General Fund to the Highway Trust Fund; and, again maintaining the position strongly taken by my predecessor, I ask the Congress to prevent this diversion.

(B) Federal Highway Bond Issues. The other method of financing most commonly suggested in place of the pay-as-you-go principle in this program is the issuance of a special highway bond series. This proposal has important disadvantages.

• At the present time, by increasing Government demands on long-term money, special highway bonds would make more difficult the current efforts of the Government to reduce long-term rates to promote economic recovery.

• Not only do special bond issues inevitably cost more than regular public debt issues, but such a step would also cost the program an estimated \$6.6 billion additional in interest payments (\$6.6 billion that would not build a single road), and keep the Trust Fund in being and its revenues tied up through most of fiscal 1981. It is unrealistic to assume that those revenues will not be needed for new highway needs from 1972-1981. As a spokesman for the previous Administration earlier testified in connection with highway financing: "We ought to pay our own way and leave future revenue sources available to meet future needs."

• Finally, it is clear that Federal Highway bonds are merely a device to avoid the appearance of deficits and evade the pay-as-you-go principle in this program. A special bond issue is not the answer.

Nor is the answer to be found in any other form of Treasury loan -- or in charging tolls on roads that ought to be free -- or in raising the 10% share of the program now borne by States with no adequate means of paying a higher share. A national program should not be dependent upon the ability and willingness of every State Legislature to increase its contribution.

Our objective is to finance this program on a pay-as-you-go basis from those user taxes so designated in 1956, at rates sufficient to pay the full cost of the program, without charge on general federal revenues.

In the absence of a finding that the economy needs stimulus beyond the measures proposed in my previous messages, I cannot recommend that Congress suspend the Byrd Amendment and permit apportionments to be made without reference to estimated revenues.

The pay-as-you-go principle, the basic premise of the Act, requires an increase in the revenues from user taxes this year instead of a reduction. Although reduction in these taxes is sought by many state governments, motor carriers, oil producers and motorists, it is nevertheless clear that a program essential to the nation, and to their own welfare, requires that they cooperate in determining how present sources are to yield the additional revenues needed.

The previous Administration recommended an increase in the present 4¢ tax on gasoline to 4.5¢ a gallon. This is clearly acceptable, and would have my support. However, I prefer not to raise taxes on the general consumer at this time, and to emphasize instead a fairer allocation of the burden among those who use the highways.

I propose as a substitute means of obtaining the same revenue:

Retaining the present gas tax of 4¢ a gallon; and

Increasing the following taxes:

TAX	PRESENT	PROPOSED
Diesel fuel	4¢ a gallon	7¢
Trucks over 26,000 lbs.	\$1.50 per 1,000 lbs.	\$5.00
Highway Tires	8¢	10¢
Inner Tubes	9¢	10¢
Tread Rubber	3¢	10¢

Practically all of the increase in revenues (replacing the general 1/2¢ rise in gas tax) would come from the heavier trucks that use diesel fuel and weigh over 26,000 lbs. when loaded. This is only fair. Indeed, technical experts in the Bureau of Public Roads advise me that even this increase would not charge heavy trucks their fair share of the cost of this program.

Methods of allocating highway costs and benefits among various classes of users have always varied widely. But previous state and Federal studies, as well as those new Commerce Department studies thus far completed, all assign to heavy trucks and tractor-trailer combinations a share of the cost far exceeding that assigned to automobiles and other users. Their size and weight require a thicker surface or structure, a wider pavement and shoulder, more careful grading and more expensive bridges. The 5-axle combination with full trailer was responsible for some 12 times as much of the cost per mile of travel as automobiles traversing the same highways as analyzed by the new study requested by the Congress.

In terms of ton-miles traveled, as expected, the study again showed heavy trucks to be the primary beneficiaries of the system. But even in the study of benefits received, there was a large gain to the trucking industry from these new highways: less gas, oil and depreciation, expense, less strain on the driver, fewer accidents, and much shorter distances and travel time over improved and widened surfaces with fewer sharp grades and curves, less congested traffic and fewer stops, intersections and access roads. In this study also, truck combinations benefited many times as much as the average automobile driver.

Still to be completed is the final study on how much more wear and tear, maintenance and construction costs are due to the large trucks. But on the basis of these three and other studies, it is already clear that passenger cars are paying more than their fair share now -- and, as stated in that Report (submitted by Secretary Mueller on January 13, now House Doc. 54), -- "There is a definite indication in the results of all three allocation studies that the heavier trucks and combinations (particularly the latter) should be paying considerably more, in relation to the payments by the lighter vehicle groups, than they do now."

I urge the Congress to adopt this alternative. If it is rejected, the Congress should be prepared to increase gasoline taxes on all users as recommended by my predecessor. What is essential is that one alternative or another must be adopted to raise the revenues this program needs to go ahead as scheduled without draining general revenues.

II. Other Tax and Cost Allocations

The Budget and Trust Fund programs of the previous Administration included two long-standing recommendations on which the proposal submitted above is also based, and in which I join:

1) That the Congress retain aviation fuel tax receipts in the General Fund instead of transferring them to the Highway Trust Fund as is presently done. This is not a highway use tax in any sense -- and it is both fair and logical to devote these tax receipts (\$22 million for fiscal 1962) to the general Budget which is in need of all available revenues.

2) That the Congress transfer the financing of forest and public land highways to the Highway Trust Fund. There is no reason why this program, of benefit primarily to users, should not be supported by users in the Trust Fund established for that purpose, instead of imposing an estimated \$37.5 million burden on general revenues.

III. Increase Level of ABC Apportionments

The financing plan described above and in tables to be submitted to the Congress also provides for a small but significant increase in the authorization of funds for the more traditional highway program -- the regular ABC systems of primary, secondary and urban roads. A trunk line network of modern controlled access highways is only as efficient as its connections to home, office, factory and farm. Now fixed at an annual level of \$925 million, I recommend that this authorization be increased by \$25 million every two years beginning in 1964 until the \$1 billion level is reached and maintained.

IV. Coordination With Urban Developments

A Federal Highway program of this scope cannot be isolated from other programs for social and civic improvement, particularly our progress in urban renewal and planning. More effective use of both highway and urban renewal funds can result from increased coordination -- as Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle so strikingly demonstrates. I am directing the Secretary of Commerce and the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to increase their joint planning at every level, to improve coordination of urban renewal and freeway construction plans in the same area, and to invite the cooperative efforts of State and local highway and housing officials and private experts.

More specific and urgent, however, is the problems of families displaced by new highway construction. As more and more right-of-ways are acquired and construction begins, tens of thousands of families are required to move from their path and find new places to live -- more persons displaced, it has been estimated, than are displaced by all our urban renewal and slum clearance programs combined. For many families of modest income, especially those displaced by expressways in congested urban areas, adequate housing is often difficult, if not impossible, to locate at prices or rents which they can afford, or in places reasonably convenient to their jobs. As a result, many are compelled to accept substandard accommodations. Others, by overcrowding otherwise adequate housing, help to create new slums. Those already in substandard housing -- crowded into a tenement in the path of a new expressway, for example -- are hard-put to find any housing at all, yet are given no help or priority by existing Federal Housing programs.

To date this serious problem has been largely overlooked. Neither the Federal Government nor the State highway departments have assumed any positive or explicit responsibility for meeting these needs.

In contrast, the Federal urban renewal law, enacted in 1949, requires that every contract for Federal assistance include provisions assuring the availability of decent, safe and sanitary housing at prices they can afford and in suitable locations for all

families displaced by urban renewal projects. I urge that the Federal highway law be amended to require similar assurances of help in finding reasonable housing at reasonable costs for all those displaced from their homes by future Federal-aid highway projects. Such a step will lessen costly resistance to needed highway projects and their proper location. We must not allow needed progress in highways to come at the expense of unnecessary personal hardship to American families.

V. Billboard Control

The Interstate Highway System was intended, among other purposes, to enable more Americans to more easily see more of their country. It is a beautiful country. The System was not intended to provide a large and unreimbursed measure of benefits to the billboard industry, whose structures tend to detract from both the beauty and the safety of the routes they line. Their messages are not, as so often claimed, primarily for the convenience of the motorist whose view they block. Some two-thirds of such advertising is for national products, and is dominated by a handful of large advertisers to whom the Interstate System has provided a great wind-fall.

The Congress took a wise though very modest step in 1958 by authorizing, through Section 122 of the 1958 Act, the control of outdoor advertising within designated limits of the routes of the Interstate System. States electing to comply with the Federal standards promulgated under that section were to receive an incentive payment of an extra one-half of 1 percent of the cost of interstate highway projects within the State.

Unfortunately that provision expires on June 30th of this year, and a variety of pressures have prevented all but one state (Maryland) from taking advantage of this provision. I urge the Congress to extend this billboard control section for four more years; and to increase the incentive bonus from 1/2 to 1% of a state's allotment. Should this measure still prove to be insufficient, it may be necessary to adopt more direct means of control, or to at least charge the billboard owners for the benefits they are receiving.

VI. The Highway Program and the Recession

As mentioned in my message of February 2nd to the Congress, I ordered at that time the immediate release of \$724 million of Federal highway funds which would not normally have been available to the States until April 1st. This was only a first step toward speeding up the highway program. Its effects are limited in terms of new construction immediately put under way but it permitted a number of States to let contracts in March that would have been held up until April or May.

If economic conditions warrant, additional steps can be taken by Congress and the Executive, including additional authorization for temporary acceleration for which we already have the plans, men and material ready. Particularly useful at that time, in view of the harsh winter's effects on so many streets and highways, would be authorization of Federal funds for road repair in areas of substantial unemployment. But because of the tight condition of the Trust Fund and General Fund, I shall not make recommendations along these lines unless later appraisal of the state of the economy indicates the necessity of such actions.

Conclusion

The program outlined here faces up to our responsibilities for meeting the highway needs of the nation, while maintaining the original concept of a highway program financed by highway users. It is a realistic program designed to meet an urgent problem. I urge its prompt and impartial consideration.

* * *

TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MARCH 1 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Kennedy's March 1 press conference, the 5th of his term, held two weeks after the 4th. (Weekly Report p. 293)

THE PRESIDENT: I have three or four announcements I will make. We have extended an invitation to the Chancellor, German Chancellor Adenauer, to come to the United States, and he has accepted our invitation, and we are delighted he is going to be here in Washington on April 12th and April 13th. I am looking forward very much to meeting him, and to having an exchange of views.

Secondly, I am writing to the Congress, to Congressman Vinson and to Senator Russell, a letter recommending that they consider legislation to restore former President Eisenhower to his military rank of General of the Army. President Eisenhower's outstanding military record and his long public service to our country in war and peace, I think, with that long experience it would be an appropriate act by the Congress if they should restore him to his former military rank.

Third, it is with some satisfaction that I am able to announce that the week ending today is the first week since last July that there has been no net outflow of gold from this country to foreign countries. While we realize that this complete halt is only temporary, I believe it does signify the confidence in the dollar throughout the world is being restored.

Fourth, our objective now is to help make effective at the retail level the influence of the Federal Reserve on the wholesale supply of money. We intend first to facilitate the flow of mortgage funds into the hands of prospective home buyers. I have requested Mr. Joseph McMurray, the Chairman Designate of the Home Loan Bank Board, to meet with leaders in the savings and loan field, and urge them to reduce mortgage rates so as to expand the flow of money into mortgages. His first such mission will be to California, where mortgage rates have been among the highest. We trust that his efforts here and around the country will mean real gains for home owners, the housing industry, and the economy.

And lastly, I have today signed an executive order providing for establishment of a Peace Corps on a temporary pilot basis. I am also sending to Congress a message proposing authorization of a permanent Peace Corps. This corps will be a pool of trained men and women sent overseas by the United States Government or through private institutions and organizations, to help foreign countries meet their urgent needs of skilled manpower. It is our hope to have between 500 and 1,000 people in the field by the end of this year. We will send Americans abroad who are qualified to do a job. We will send those abroad who are committed to the concept which motivates the Peace Corps. It will not be easy. None of the men and women will be paid a salary. They will live at the same level as the citizens of the country which they are sent to, doing the same work, and eating the same food and speaking the same language. We are going to put particular emphasis on those men and women who have skills in teaching, agriculture and in health.

I am hopeful it will be a source of satisfaction to Americans and a contribution to world peace.

DEFENSE STRATEGY

Q. Mr. President:

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Spivak?

Q. Mr. President, you said in your State of the Union message that you had ordered a reappraisal of our entire defense strategy and that you would ask the Secretary of Defense to give you his conclusions by the end of February.

Can you tell us what any of these conclusions are and whether they involve any increased reliance on conventional as opposed to nuclear force?

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary of Defense has passed to me his conclusions, and at the end of, I would say, about two weeks I will have finished our study of it, my study of it, with him, and will then send our recommendations to the Congress.

Secondly, in answer to your question, part of his recommendation is to strengthen conventional forces.

STATUS OF ECONOMY

Q. Mr. President, some economists have voiced the opinion that perhaps the recession has reached a rock bottom and that the economy is on an upturn. Would you give us your views about that,

and also answer some suggestions in your political opposition that perhaps some of your anti-recession legislation may not be needed because of this expected upturn?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I hope that an upturn does take place, but I must say that I think the Department of Commerce today is going to release some statistics, figures that do not indicate that an upturn is taking place as yet.

I would say there are still a great many hundreds of thousands of Americans who are dependent upon unemployment compensation, there are several millions of Americans who cannot find work.

Members of Congress and others with whom I have talked report from various sections of the country that they still face a most serious situation. I think it would be premature to make a judgment that our economy is on the rise and, therefore, that there is no necessity for action. I don't take that view at all. I think all of these programs are needed.

I am hopeful that it will be possible -- I am hopeful that we will see the economy move up in the spring and summer, but we can make no predictions about it. There is not sufficient evidence at hand yet by any Government department to indicate an upturn has taken place as of today.

CONGO SITUATION

Q. Mr. President, under the present UN Troop Command in the Congo, the pro-Communist Gizenga Government seems to be gaining ground, expanding its influence there almost daily. Is this Government satisfied with the conduct of that command and, if not, have we made any representations to Secretary Hammarskjöld about it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the situation is very uncertain in the Congo and it is not possible to wholly accept the premise upon which your question was based.

The United Nations resolution and, therefore, the new mandate given to the Secretary is really only a week old. I am hopeful that the resolution will be carried out effectively. We are going to continue to concern ourselves, as members of the United Nations, with its successful implementation.

PEACE CORPS

Q. Mr. President, what is the role of Mr. Sargent Schriver in the Peace Corps, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: He has been working in organizing the Peace Corps.

Q. Will he continue? Will he head it now that it is set up?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we are going to make a judgment about who will be the head and what its staff will be in several days. He has been working on a voluntary basis up to this time.

JOB, SCHOOL DISCRIMINATION

Q. Mr. President, back in January the Civil Rights Commission recommended that federal funds be withheld from public colleges and universities that discriminate on grounds of race, religion or national origin. How do you feel about this?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it is not part of the -- this matter, this recommendation, as you know, is not included in the legislation that we sent to the Congress. As to whether we should by executive order withhold funds from certain schools, that is a matter which is under consideration. It will be more as a part of our general, overall study of where the Federal Government might justifiably place its power and influence to expand civil rights.

We hope in the next few days to have an executive order forthcoming which will strengthen the employment opportunities, both in and out of the Government, for all Americans, and it will be followed as time goes on with other action by the Federal Government to expand employment possibilities.

One of the areas which is being considered, of course, is the field of education, another is the field of housing, a great many areas where action might be taken. The one that will be taken first will be in the field of employment.

FOOD DONATIONS ABROAD

Q. Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Mrs. Craig.

Q. Thank you. It has been suggested, Mr. President, that when we give food to hungry people in other countries, we put it

into an international pool so that they will not know where it comes from.

My question is, if our system can produce an overabundance of food, and the Communist system is not able to produce enough sometimes for their own people, why should we not advertise this to the world and label it as a gift of the American people?

THE PRESIDENT: I think we should. One of the matters I discussed with them and McGovern informed me on, was this question, and he told me that in his trips to Brazil, on all of the food that he saw being distributed which had originated in the United States, there was clearly marked on it, "A gift from the people of the United States", which I was glad to hear.

ALGERIAN TALKS

Q. Mr. President, there was a great deal of interest abroad in your attitude and feeling toward the Algerian peace talks that are going on today. Would you comment, please, on what progress you feel might be made?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I would hope that they are fruitful.

RESIDUAL FUEL OIL

Q. Mr. President, New England would like to know, sir, if your Administration is going to take the limits off of the imports of residual fuel oil.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as you know, the Secretary of the Interior recently provided for an increase in the importation of oil or residual fuel oil, which I hope will be helpful.

Q. Do you think he will take the limits off completely, and they say that is not sufficient to help New England.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we have to consider the needs of the coal industry, and the domestic producers, and the needs of New England, and we are trying to reach a balance which will protect the public interest.

One matter which has concerned me, of course, has been the sharp increase, 12 percent in the cost of fuel in the East and Northeast United States. That increase has seemed excessive, and as you know, several agencies of the government are now investigating to find out what was the cause of that, what I would consider to be an excessive increase.

In answer to your question, we are attempting to reach a balance.

MERIWETHER NOMINATION

Q. Mr. President, on the nomination, sir, of Charles Meriwether, is there anything in this man's background that might embarrass your Administration?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I have sent Mr. Meriwether's name up there after reading the FBI report and other records.

VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICES

Q. Mr. President, there is a report that Vice President Johnson is setting up a special office across the street from yours. Does this indicate, sir, that you plan to place before him broader, perhaps unprecedented, executive responsibilities?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we have already indicated that he is going to have special responsibilities in the field of space. We are going to recommend to the Congress shortly that the space agency be reconstituted, with the Vice President instead of the President as Chairman. In addition, he will have responsibilities in the field of employment opportunities, and also he is concerned as a member for many years of the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, as well as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Preparedness. He has been concerned with national security matters generally. Therefore, it would seem to me appropriate that he would have some offices in the Executive Office Building so that he could meet these responsibilities most effectively.

WASTE IN GOVERNMENT

Q. Mr. President, what sort of a response have you gotten from ordinary citizens as a result of your appeal a couple of weeks ago for ordinary people to write in about examples of waste in the Government spending that they have noticed, and have you any other examples which you could tell us about besides the \$2,000 officers' club -- \$20,000; excuse me.

THE PRESIDENT: We have received some letters, and their recommendations are being investigated to find out if the facts are as they state them. But we have none to announce as yet.

WILLIAMS IN AFRICA

Q. Mr. President, your roving Ambassador to Africa has been widely criticized for some of the statements he has made, that is, Mr. Williams, including the one of "Africa for Africans," and the like.

Do you find any validity in this criticism, and would you consider that his tour of Africa has been a plus for the United States policy?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I don't -- I think Governor Williams has done very well. I am wholly satisfied with his mission. It is a very difficult one. Africa is not an easy matter to -- the problems of Africa are not easy. There are a good many conflicting forces that are loose in Africa as well as all parts of the world. The statement of "Africa For The Africans" does not seem to me to be a very unreasonable statement. He made it clear that he was talking about all those who felt that they were Africans, whatever their color might be, whatever their race might be. I do not know who else Africa should be for.

MISSILE PROGRAM

Q. Mr. President, the Chairman, Mr. Sheppard, who is Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Military Construction, stated that the Air Force missile base program, any way you look at it, is in a terrible mess, although he conceded there was some slight improvement in recent months.

Would you care to comment, or will this forthcoming report that you mentioned before -- will you comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it is -- there are a great many difficulties. It is an extremely elaborate system to construct. A good many of the cost estimates were underestimated at the time. There are elaborate communications facilities that have to be developed, and it is -- we are proceeding altogether satisfactorily.

I think the Congressional investigation was most helpful. I think the Department of Defense will benefit from it, and we will attempt to improve the program.

DISARMAMENT AND CONTROL

Q. Mr. President, the Russians seem to have taken the position that Mr. McCloy's remarks the other day about the general and complete disarmament proposal of Mr. Khrushchev was a slogan, in McCloy's words.

The Russians seem to take the position from this that your Administration has now rejected this Soviet concept of disarmament. Is that a fact, or what is your attitude about that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think Mr. McCloy was pointing out that we have to, in addition to trying to work for disarmament, you also have to work for a mechanism which will permit an orderly settlement of disputes between nations, settlements which, under present conditions, might be settled by military action, but which in some future date, if the goal of disarmament was achieved, would have to be settled by another means.

Now, I think it would be premature to make any judgments on what progress can be made in the field of disarmament. It is going to be some time before we have completed our study of what the American position will be on disarmament.

We are proceeding immediately ahead, of course, on nuclear testing. But I did not read into Mr. McCloy's statement any broad position, any broad Administration policy, because we have not reached that policy on disarmament.

Q. Do you accept, sir, the view that disarmament is really not a legitimate word for what we are trying to do, that really it is arms control that the West, including the United States, is after or should be after?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we want to proceed with arms control, leading to disarmament, but, of course, this complete disarmament in four years is a goal which has been talked about for a great many years.

I am somewhat familiar with the conversations which took place in Geneva under much less strained conditions from 1928 to 1929, and 1933-1934. It is extremely difficult to reach satisfactory agreements on disarmament.

At that time the world was not divided as sharply as it is today, and yet rather limited progress was made. So this is an extremely difficult matter. I think the first area, of course, is in nuclear testing. That, I think, I am hopeful, we can reach an agreement on.

But we also are going to be concerning ourselves with our position on disarmament. I hope by this summer we will have completed that analysis. What progress can be made will depend upon the good will on both sides and their willingness to accept realistic expectancies.

SOVIET - CHINA SPLIT

Q. Mr. President, recently documents were made public indicating that the ideological split between Red China and Russia is perhaps greater than many people have thought. Do you feel that this split might be to the benefit of the United States, and to what extent? For example, do you think this might bring Russia and the United States closer together over the long run?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would not attempt to make a judgment about what our future relations are going to be. I am hopeful that we can work out a relationship which will permit us to live in peace and maintain our security and the security of those countries with which we are allied. That is our object. I am hopeful that the Soviet Union will come to that conclusion also. What factors will be in their minds in making their policy, of course, can only be surmised. But we are attempting, and will be attempting in the coming months to determine whether any effective agreements can be accomplished with the Soviet Union which will permit a relaxation of world tension. We should know that in some months.

DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

Q. Mr. President, one of your campaign complaints, sir, was that fewer than 100 people in the whole Federal Government were working in the field of disarmament and planning for negotiations. Can you tell us how many people you have working on that problem now and what progress you are making towards building up what you would regard as an adequate staff to deal with this question?

THE PRESIDENT: We have, of course, the problem, and have had it, of going into the negotiations in late March. There have been voluntary groups, particularly one led by Mr. Fisk, Dr. Fisk, which has been concerning itself with our position in those negotiations. I discussed with Mr. McCloy the setting up of a longer range operation on disarmament and nuclear testing, and we are now considering whether that should be established as a separate agency in the Executive Branch or in the State Department, with permanent personnel and a budget under a statutory action by the Congress. I am hopeful -- Mr. McCloy is considering it, and we hope to be able to make recommendations to Congress about the long range buildup of our disarmament activities in some days.

SOVIET BROADCASTS

Q. Mr. President, what significance, if any, do you attach to the fact that the Russians put part of your news conference on their television, and would you welcome more of this?

THE PRESIDENT: I would welcome more of it, and I am glad that they are doing it, and I hope that it can be expanded where it gives an accurate reflection of the point of view of this country.

GERMAN AID

Q. Mr. President, this last week-end, Vice Chancellor Erhart in Germany suggested that West Germany was not necessarily going to continue aid to under-developed areas beyond one year. Was it your understanding with the Foreign Minister Herr Von Brentano when he left here, that this would be on a continuing basis?

THE PRESIDENT: It is my understanding that it would be on a continuing basis, and I am sure that that would be the point of view of the German Government. As to how much they will be able to do on a continuing basis, that is a matter which they have to determine and I am sure will be a subject of discussion between the United States, the Germans, and other interested countries. But my impression was very precise, that it would be on a continuing basis. But I do not say that the figures which have been reported in the papers as to how much would be provided on a continuing basis, I did not have any understanding that those were the figures

that they would finally reach. The idea of continuity was clearly accepted, and the idea of the figures is a matter of course which would be before the Germans and on which of course we will be talking with them.

JOINT SPACE EXPLORATION

Q. Mr. President, Congressman Anfuso has recommended that this country take the initiative and officially invite Soviet space scientists to meet with U.S. scientists to work out plans for co-operation and peaceful exploration of space in line with your own recommendations. Would you comment on this, and could you tell us what plans you may have now to achieve this end?

THE PRESIDENT: We are attempting to improve our exchange program on a reciprocal basis with the Soviet Union, and we have been engaged in that activity for some time.

Q. Yes, but have you defined any special areas in which you could cooperate without any harm to our national security?

THE PRESIDENT: When we have been able to work out any successful exchanges or new exchanges, we will announce them. But we are of course concerned that they will be reciprocal, and national security will be protected, and also that it will contribute to some useful purpose. We have, as you know, we have had recently here in Washington the meeting which had been arranged some months ago on meteorology, in which the Soviet representative was unable to be here, which was a source of regret. There are other proposals we have made for the long range exploration of space, weather control, and so on, and we are going to continue to attempt to engage the Soviet Union in a common effort of that kind of activity.

EDUCATION FINANCES

Q. Mr. President, you told an earlier press conference that for every new program you set up, you would suggest a source of revenue. Does that mean, for example, in the case of the education program that you are going to suggest some special way of financing that?

THE PRESIDENT: No, what I said was that for the proposals we would make, we would have a suggested source of revenue, and by the end of the month, when we send up our completed budgetary recommendations for '61-'62, we will also suggest sources of revenue.

Now, in the case of unemployment compensation, aid to dependent children, and social security, and highways, and medical care for the aged, we did suggest the appropriation. On the suggestion of the appropriation on agriculture and on education there is no direct actual link to those, but we will have some proposals to make before the end of the month to bring that section of the budget which we have effected in line with the revenues. I have excluded, of course, from the beginning, what we do in the field of national security.

Q. A sort of an over-all balancing out is what you have in mind in the case of education, and not a specific source, but some general program for changing the revenue.

THE PRESIDENT: I think as I have stated, we are going to suggest revenues for any expenditures that we make which do not have by themselves or linked to them a source of revenue as the other programs did.

FISCAL 1962 BUDGET

Q. Have you made any estimate as to whether there will be a deficit in fiscal year 1962?

THE PRESIDENT: We will send to the Congress, I believe on March 23, our view on what the '62 budget will look like. We have not completed our programs, and we have not completed our analysis of the tax revenues at this time.

Q. Mr. President, there is a report that there is a billion and a half deficit in sight. Is that correct?

THE PRESIDENT: I would prefer to wait until we are able to complete our programs because the amount of the budget is tied pretty much to what we recommend. All these programs, with the exception of defense, will be finished by the 20th, and we will then be in a position to -- of course, the final budget deficit will depend quite a lot on what we do in the field of national security. I have not finished making a judgment on how much we should recommend in addition to the present.

SHARING AID BURDEN

Q. Mr. President, the aide memoire, which was handed to Dr. Von Brentano emphasized the need for burden sharing on defense and foreign aid in the Atlantic community. Can you speak somewhat more precisely on your ideas on this burden sharing?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I hope that all the members of the Atlantic community will contribute according to their resources for the maintenance of NATO and for the assistance to the newly emerging countries, and that the burden will be commonly assumed, and the OECD discussions, the discussions -- the bilateral discussions with the Germans, discussions which are going to take place in March and in April in Europe -- I am hopeful will lead to that result.

AID TO PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Q. Mr. President, sir, in view of the criticism that has occurred, could you elaborate on why you have not recommended federal aid to public -- to private and parochial elementary and secondary schools?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the Constitution clearly prohibits aid to the school, the parochial school. There is no doubt about that. The Emerson case, which is probably the most celebrated case, provided only by a 5 to 4 decision was it possible for a local community to provide bus rides to non-public school children. But all through the majority and minority statements on that particular question there was a very clear prohibition against aid to the school direct. The Supreme Court made its decision in the Emerson case by determining that the aid was to the child, not to the school. Aid to the school is -- There isn't any room for debate on that subject. It is prohibited by the Constitution, and the Supreme Court has made that very clear. Therefore, there would be no possibility of our recommending it.

Q. But you are free to make the recommendations you have made which will affect private and parochial colleges and universities?

THE PRESIDENT: The aid that we have recommended to colleges is in a different form. We are aiding the student in the same way the GI Bill of Rights aided the student. The scholarships are given to the students who have particular talents and they can go to the college they want. In that case it is aid to the student, not to the school or college, and, therefore, not to a particular religious group. That is the distinction between them,

except in the case of aid to medical schools, and that has been done for a number of years because that is a particular kind of technical assistance. The Constitutional question has not arisen on that matter.

MERIWETHER NOMINATION

Q. Mr. President, in regard to Mr. Meriwether, it has been alleged in the press and in Congress that he was campaign manager to former Admiral Crommelin.

THE PRESIDENT: In 1950.

Q. Yes. In fairness to Mr. Meriwether, can you state whether this is true and whether it entered into your thinking?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, he was campaign manager, had association with the campaign in 1950.

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

Q. Regarding your opening remark about the recommendation by the Defense Secretary to increase our conventional arms strength, will you please give us some of your thinking as to the rationale for this shift, if it is a shift, in our Defense spending?

THE PRESIDENT: I would not say it is a shift. I would say -- There are proposals made by the Secretary which talk about a general strengthening of our Armed Forces, including many areas. So I am not sure that the word "shift" is the most descriptive.

NUCLEAR RELIANCE

Q. Mr. President, could you say whether any strengthening of our conventional forces will imply or mean a lessening of emphasis on nuclear weapons, or in our capacity to use them in a pinch?

THE PRESIDENT: I have not heard that. We have reached no decision which would indicate that there has been a change in our reliance. If we do reach a change in our reliance in new weapons, we will make it very clear. But no such change has been reached at the present time. What we are anxious to do, of course, is to see conventional forces strengthened, not only in Western Europe, but throughout the world. That, it seems to me, was the gist of the Secretary's memorandum and his testimony yesterday and his public statements.

Q. Thank you Mr. President.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MARCH 1 PEACE CORPS MESSAGE

Following is the text of President Kennedy's Special Message on the Peace Corps, sent to Congress March 1:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I recommend to the Congress the establishment of a permanent Peace Corps -- a pool of trained American men and women sent overseas by the U.S. Government or through private organizations and institutions to help foreign countries meet their urgent needs for skilled manpower.

I have today signed an Executive Order establishing a Peace Corps on a temporary pilot basis.

The temporary Peace Corps will be a source of information and experience to aid us in formulating more effective plans for a permanent organization. In addition, by starting the Peace Corps now we will be able to begin training young men and women for overseas duty this summer with the objective of placing them in overseas positions by late fall. This temporary Peace Corps is being established under existing authority in the Mutual Security Act and will be located in the Department of State. Its initial expenses will be paid from appropriations currently available for our foreign aid program.

Throughout the world the people of the newly developing nations are struggling for economic and social progress which reflects their deepest desires. Our own freedom, and the future of freedom around the world, depend, in a very real sense, on their ability to build growing and independent nations where men can live in dignity, liberated from the bonds of hunger, ignorance and poverty.

One of the greatest obstacles to the achievement of this goal is the lack of trained men and women with the skill to teach the young and assist in the operation of development projects -- men and women with the capacity to cope with the demands of swiftly evolving economies, and with the dedication to put that capacity to work in the villages, the mountains, the towns and the factories of dozens of struggling nations.

The vast task of economic development urgently requires skilled people to do the work of the society -- to help teach in the schools, construct development projects, demonstrate modern methods of sanitation in the villages, and perform a hundred other tasks calling for training and advanced knowledge.

To meet this urgent need for skilled manpower we are proposing the establishment of a Peace Corps -- an organization which will recruit and train American volunteers, sending them abroad to work with the people of other nations.

This organization will differ from existing assistance programs in that its members will supplement technical advisers by offering the specific skills needed by developing nations if they are to put technical advice to work. They will help provide the skilled manpower necessary to carry out the development projects planned by the host governments, acting at a working level and serving at great personal sacrifice. There is little doubt that the number of those who wish to serve will be far greater than our capacity to absorb them.

The Peace Corps or some similar approach has been strongly advocated by Senator Humphrey, Representative Reuss and others in the Congress. It has received strong support from universities,

voluntary agencies, student groups, labor unions and business and professional organizations.

Last session, the Congress authorized a study of these possibilities. Preliminary reports of this study show that the Peace Corps is feasible, needed, and wanted by many foreign countries.

Most heartening of all, the initial reaction to this proposal has been an enthusiastic response by student groups, professional organizations and private citizens everywhere -- a convincing demonstration that we have in this country an immense reservoir of dedicated men and women willing to devote their energies and time and toil to the cause of world peace and human progress.

Among the specific programs to which Peace Corps members can contribute are: teaching in primary and secondary schools, especially as part of national English language teaching programs; participation in the worldwide program of malaria eradication; instruction and operation of public health and sanitation projects; aiding in village development through school construction and other programs; increasing rural agricultural productivity by assisting local farmers to use modern implements and techniques. The initial emphasis of these programs will be on teaching. Thus the Peace Corps members will be an effective means of implementing the development programs of the host countries -- programs which our technical assistance operations have helped to formulate.

The Peace Corps will not be limited to the young, or to college graduates. All Americans who are qualified will be welcome to join this effort. But undoubtedly the Corps will be made up primarily of young people as they complete their formal education.

Because one of the greatest resources of a free society is the strength and diversity of its private organizations and institutions much of the Peace Corps program will be carried out by these groups, financially assisted by the Federal Government.

Peace Corps personnel will be made available to developing nations in the following ways:

1. Through private voluntary agencies carrying on international assistance programs.
2. Through overseas programs of colleges and universities.
3. Through assistance programs of international agencies.
4. Through assistance programs of the United States government.
5. Through new programs which the Peace Corps itself directly administers.

In the majority of cases the Peace Corps will assume the entire responsibility for recruitment, training and the development of overseas projects. In other cases it will make available a pool of trained applicants to private groups who are carrying out projects approved by the Peace Corps.

In the case of Peace Corps programs conducted through voluntary agencies and universities, these private institutions will have the option of using the national recruitment system -- the central pool of trained manpower -- or developing recruitment systems of their own.

In all cases men and women recruited as a result of Federal assistance will be members of the Peace Corps and enrolled in the central organization. All private recruitment and training programs will adhere to Peace Corps standards as a condition of Federal assistance.

In all instances the men and women of the Peace Corps will go only to those countries where their services and skills are genuinely needed and desired. U.S. Operations Missions, supplemented where necessary by special Peace Corps teams, will consult with leaders in foreign countries in order to determine where Peace Corpsmen are needed, the types of job they can best fill, and the number of people who can be usefully employed. The Peace Corps will not supply personnel for marginal undertakings without a sound economic or social justification. In furnishing assistance through the Peace Corps careful regard will be given to the particular country's developmental priorities.

Membership in the Peace Corps will be open to all Americans, and applications will be available shortly. Where application is made directly to the Peace Corps -- the vast majority of cases -- they will be carefully screened to make sure that those who are selected can contribute to Peace Corps programs, and have the personal qualities which will enable them to represent the United States abroad with honor and dignity. In those cases where

application is made directly to a private group, the same basic standards will be maintained. Each new recruit will receive a training and orientation period varying from six weeks to six months. This training will include courses in the culture and language of the country to which they are being sent and specialized training designed to increase the work skills of recruits. In some cases training will be conducted by participant agencies and universities in approved training programs. Other training programs will be conducted by the Peace Corps staff.

Length of service in the Corps will vary depending on the kind of project and the country, generally ranging from two to three years. Peace Corps members will often serve under conditions of physical hardship, living under primitive conditions among the people of developing nations. For every Peace Corps member service will mean a great financial sacrifice. They will receive no salary. Instead they will be given an allowance which will only be sufficient to meet their basic needs and maintain health. It is essential that Peace Corpsmen and women live simply and unostentatiously among the people they have come to assist. At the conclusion of their tours, members of the Peace Corps will receive a small sum in the form of severance pay based on length of service abroad, to assist them during their first weeks back in the United States. Service with the Peace Corps will not exempt volunteers from Selective Service.

The United States will assume responsibility for supplying medical services to Peace Corps members and ensuring supplies and drugs necessary to good health.

I have asked the temporary Peace Corps to begin plans and make arrangements for pilot programs. A minimum of several hundred volunteers could be selected, trained and at work abroad by the end of this calendar year. It is hoped that within a few years several thousand Peace Corps members will be working in foreign lands.

It is important to remember that this program must, in its early stages, be experimental in nature. This is a new dimension in our overseas program and only the most careful planning and negotiation can ensure its success.

The benefits of the Peace Corps will not be limited to the countries in which it serves. Our own young men and women will be enriched by the experience of living and working in foreign lands. They will have acquired new skills and experience which will aid them in their future careers and add to our own country's supply of trained personnel and teachers. They will return better able to assume the responsibilities of American citizenship and with greater understanding of our global responsibilities.

Although this is an American Peace Corps, the problem of world development is not just an American problem. Let us hope that other nations will mobilize the spirit and energies and skill of their people in some form of Peace Corps -- making our own effort only one step in a major international effort to increase the welfare of all men and improve understanding among nations.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Kennedy (for earlier statements see Weekly Report p. 321):

Feb. 20 -- White House statement that the President had met with Canada Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker for discussion of the importance of close consultation on economic matters between Canada and the United States.

Feb. 20 -- Message to the annual Brotherhood Dinner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Feb. 21 -- Executive Order establishing a commission to investigate a dispute between six airlines (Pan American World Airways, American Airlines, Trans World Airways, Eastern Airlines, National Airlines and Flying Tigers) and their flight engineers.

Feb. 21 -- Remarks to the Youth Fitness Conference at the Health, Education and Welfare Auditorium.

Feb. 22 -- White House announcement that Ambassador to Russia Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr. had had extensive talks with the President and would return to Russia with a personal message to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev expressing the President's confidence in Ambassador Thompson and hope for improvement in United States-Soviet relations.

Feb. 23 -- Announcement that the dispute between six airlines and their flight engineers had been settled and arrangements were being made for prompt resumption of airline service.

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Judiciary |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education | 6. NATIONAL SECURITY |
| Health | Armed Services & Defense |
| Welfare | Atomic Energy & Space |
| Housing | 7. PUBLIC WORKS & RESOURCES |
| Veterans | Lands |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Resources & Public Works |
| International Affairs | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Immigration | Economic Policy & Regulations |
| 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT | Commerce |
| Congress | Labor |
| Constitution & Civil Liberties | Transportation |
| Government Operations | Taxes |
| Post Office & Civil Service | Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 993 -- Provide special program for feed grains for 1961. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Ellender (D La.) (by request) -- 2/20/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1027 -- Amend title I of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/22/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1028 -- Amend "Nematocide, Plant Regulator, Defoliant, and Desiccant Amendment of 1959." ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/22/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1037 -- Amend Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, re marketing. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 2/22/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 4510 -- Provide special program for feed grains for 1961. POAGE (D Texas) -- 2/17/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4517 -- Extend special milk program for children. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 2/17/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4536 -- Similar to HR 4517. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 2/17/61.
- HR 4577 -- Similar to HR 4517. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/20/61.
- HR 4617 -- Extend National Wool Act of 1954, as amended. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/20/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4625 -- Amend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/20/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4662 -- Amend "Nematocide, Plant Regulator, Defoliant, and Desiccant Amendment of 1959." COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/21/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4692 -- Permit Department of Agriculture to cooperate with state meat inspection services. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/21/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4728 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4739 -- Establish cropland adjustment program. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/22/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4746 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 re wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, soybeans, flax and grain sorghums. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 2/22/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4747 -- Similar to HR 4739. McSWEEN (D La.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4811 -- Similar to HR 4739. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/23/61.
- HR 4818 -- Similar to HR 4739. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 2/23/61.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through Feb. 24, 1961.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,075	4,883
Joint Resolutions	55	260
Concurrent Resolutions	15	171
Simple Resolutions	96	187
TOTAL	1,241	5,501

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 983 - 1075
HR 4502 - 4863

Resolutions

S J Res 53 - 55
S Con Res 13 - 15
S Res 90 - 96
H J Res 242 - 260
H Con Res 164 - 171
H Res 172 - 187

- HR 4821 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey land to Tellico Plains, Tenn. FRAZIER (D Tenn.) -- 2/23/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4828 -- Similar to HR 4617. HARDING (D Idaho) -- 2/23/61.
- HR 4831 -- Clarify authority of Secretary of Agriculture re bonds from packers. KING (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/61 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

SENATE

- S 991 -- Promote education in the U.S. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) by Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 2/20/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1020 -- Establish Commission on Cultural Resources in the Nation's Capital. COOPER (R Ky.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 2/20/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1021 -- Authorize federal financial assistance for education. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/20/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1061 -- Establish Presidential Medal for Civilian Achievement. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/24/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 4511 -- Similar to HR 3677. GARLAND (R Maine) -- 2/17/61.
- HR 4515 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 re teachers in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 2/17/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4516 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 re laboratory schools. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 2/17/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4658 -- Similar to HR 3543. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 2/21/61.
- HR 4687 -- Similar to HR 39. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/21/61.
- HR 4688 -- Amend National School Lunch Act re distribution of funds. NY-GAARD (R N.D.) -- 2/21/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4764 -- Similar to HR 4688. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4825 -- Direct aid for educational purposes only for taxpayers and local governments. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4836 -- Improve educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees. OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 2/23/61 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH

SENATE

- S 1034 -- Re inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines (excluding coal and lignite mines) for obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases. METCALF (D Mont.), Carroll (D Colo.), Hart (D Mich.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 2/22/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1071 -- Expand community facilities and services for health care of aged. HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/24/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1072 -- Increase opportunities for training physicians, dentists, and professional public health personnel. HILL (D Ala.), Kerr (D Okla.), Yarbrough (D Texas), Williams (D N.J.), Fell (D R.I.) -- 2/24/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 4534 -- Pay hospital, skilled nursing home, and home health services under OASDI. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/17/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4731 -- Provide federal matching grants to states to provide health insurance for individuals aged 65 or over at charges such can pay. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 2/22/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4742 -- Provide grant program for prevention and control of dental diseases. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4766 -- Similar to HR 4731. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 2/22/61.

WELFARE

SENATE

- S 988 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide benefits thereunder not be considered income in determining eligibility of veterans for non-service-connected disability pensions. HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/20/61 -- Finance.
- S 989 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide benefits under such Act or Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 not be considered income in determining eligibility of veterans for non-service-connected disability pensions. HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/20/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1041 -- Combat and control juvenile delinquency. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 2/22/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1055 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to permit injured employees to utilize services of chiropractors. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/24/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 4504 -- Include Nevada among states permitted to divide retirement systems into two parts for obtaining social security. BARING (D Nev.) (by request) -- 2/17/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4520 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase outside earnings. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/17/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4521 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase maximum benefits where individual has a disabled child over age 18 entitled to child's insurance benefits. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/17/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4531 -- Similar to HR 110. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/17/61.
- HR 4541 -- Amend Social Security Act to provide federal payments for old-age assistance, aid to blind, and permanently and totally disabled be \$50 per month. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/17/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4544 -- Repeal provisions of Railroad Retirement Act which reduce annuities of spouses of retired employees by benefits under Social Security Act. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 2/17/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4569 -- Similar to HR 5. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 2/20/61.
- HR 4571 -- Improve benefits under OASDI. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/20/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4580 -- Provide state plans for aid to blind may utilize a more liberal needs test than presently specified. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 2/20/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 4581 -- Similar to HR 4580. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/20/61.
- HR 4596 -- Encourage economic redevelopment in communities depressed by chronic unemployment. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 2/20/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4602 -- Similar to HR 168. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/20/61.
- HR 4607 -- Provide railroad employees may retire on full annuity at age 60 or after serving 30 years; provide annuity for any month not be less than one-half the individual's average monthly compensation for 5 years of highest earnings. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4608 -- Similar to HR 10. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/20/61.

HR 4616 -- Make available to deaf children the specially trained teachers and to individuals suffering speech and hearing impairments specially trained speech pathologists and audiologists. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/20/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4665 -- Similar to HR 1109. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/21/61.

HR 4666 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 70 age beneficiaries are no longer restricted on outside earnings. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/21/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4668 -- Provide advance consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service and state agencies before beginning any federal program using pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/21/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 4675 -- Similar to HR 25. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/21/61.

HR 4680 -- Similar to HR 2231. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/21/61.

HR 4683 -- Similar to HR 2231. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 2/21/61.

HR 4698 -- Amend section 217 of Social Security Act re certain military or naval service now not creditable under title II. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/21/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4736 -- Similar to HR 2871. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/22/61.

HR 4806 -- Establish temporary program of extended unemployment compensation. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4807 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide entitlement to child's insurance benefits continue, after he attains age 18, so long as he is regularly attending high school or college. ADDABBO (D N.Y.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4808 -- Similar to HR 2216. ALEXANDER (D N.C.) -- 2/23/61.

HR 4810 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act re deductions from benefits on account of earnings. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4817 -- Encourage the use of private benefit plans in lieu of social security. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4819 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate age requirements for entitlement to wife's insurance and widow's insurance, and eliminate provisions which reduce a woman's benefits where she becomes entitled before age 65. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4826 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to cover housekeepers and others in domestic service compensated in media other than cash. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

H Res 185 -- Achieve better self-supervision by motion picture and television industries. WILSON (R Ind.) -- 2/22/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H Res 172 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that President should call a White House Conference on Highway Safety. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 2/17/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSING

HOUSE

- HR 4512 -- Amend National Housing Act to increase to \$20,000 maximum insurance re any member or investor of a savings and loan association. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 2/17/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4532 -- Relieve hardship for displaced families and businesses by assisting in relocation. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/17/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4579 -- Amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to require middle income housing in redevelopment of an urban renewal area. FARBERSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/20/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4610 -- Permit federal savings and loan associations to invest in or lend to business development credit corporations. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 2/20/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4722 -- Amend Housing Act of 1949 re capital grants made for projects under slum clearance and urban renewal in predominantly nonresidential areas being redeveloped for predominantly nonresidential uses. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/22/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 4859 -- Amend National Housing Act to halt serious slump in residential construction. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/23/61 -- Banking and Currency.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 4509 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans in Armed Forces Jan. 31, 1955-July 1, 1963. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 2/17/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4530 -- Make educational benefits to all veterans whether or not they serve during a period of war. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/17/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4539 -- Provide immediate payment of dividends on insurance issued under National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 which has been converted or exchanged for new insurance. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/17/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4572 -- Pay pensions to veterans of World War I. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 2/20/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4575 -- Similar to HR 4572. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 2/20/61.
- HR 4582 -- Similar to HR 4572. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 2/20/61.

- HR 4583 -- Provide medical treatment and outpatient medical services to widows of deceased honorably discharged veterans of World War I. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 2/20/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4584 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide same rights to non-service-connected veterans of World War I as are granted to service-connected veterans of such World War I re medical and outpatient medical services. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 2/20/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4611 -- Pay pensions to widows and children of World War I veterans. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 2/20/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4619 -- Provide additional compensation for veterans having service-connected disability of deafness of both ears. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/20/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4620 -- Increase rate of special pension payable to certain persons awarded Medal of Honor. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/20/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4621 -- Re salary of managers and directors of professional services of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/20/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4622 -- Require no application for payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to Aug. 1, 1952, have been determined by Veterans' Administration to be service connected. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/20/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4623 -- Provide increased statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering the loss or loss of use of an eye in combination with the loss or loss of use of a limb. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/20/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4663 -- Provide income limitations applicable to pension to widows of World War I veterans be increased to \$1,800 without dependents and \$3,600 with dependents. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/21/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4672 -- Similar to HR 4572. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/21/61.
- HR 4677 -- Similar to HR 4572. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/21/61.
- HR 4685 -- Remove required financial statement for admittance to Veterans' Administration hospitals. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 2/21/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4689 -- Re effective date of national service life insurance applied for by members of Armed Forces on active duty. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/21/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4696 -- Determine through judicial proceedings claims of disability or death from disease or injury in line of duty in the active military or naval service, including those during peacetime. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/21/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4699 -- Provide additional compensation for veterans suffering loss or loss of use of both vocal chords. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/21/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4727 -- Similar to HR 4572. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4740 -- Establish Veterans' Administration hospital in Queens, Suffolk, or Nassau County, N.Y. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/22/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4758 -- Pay pensions of \$100 per month to World War I veterans, subject to a \$2,400 and \$3,600 annual income limitation; provide retirement income such as social security not be counted; provide an allowance for depreciation of property by self-employed veterans. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 2/22/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4763 -- Similar to HR 4572. SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4769 -- Increase number of hospital beds for care of veterans. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 2/22/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4770 -- Provide pensions of \$100 for veterans of World War I; increase income limitations for pensions. COAD (D Iowa) -- 2/22/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4814 -- Similar to HR 4572. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/23/61.
- HR 4841 -- Provide veterans' benefits for female members of telephone operating units, Signal Corps, who served overseas during World War I. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 2/23/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4847 -- Allow \$150 per month be paid to certain paraplegic veterans when not hospitalized at Government expense. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/23/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 4848 -- Provide loans to veterans when housing credit is otherwise not available. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/23/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 1010 -- Adjust certain widows' annuities under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/20/61 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 1011 -- Adjust annuities under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/20/61 -- Foreign Relations.
- S 1067 -- Provide annuities for widows of certain Foreign Service officers who retired prior to effective date of Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 2/24/61 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 4507 -- Similar to HR 2033. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/17/61.
- HR 4614 -- Similar to HR 1950. MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/20/61.
- HR 4729 -- Similar to HR 721. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4753 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide detention and other benefits to Guamanians killed or captured by Japanese at Wake Island. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4754 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide benefits to certain contractors' employees. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H Con Res 166 -- Similar to H Con Res 53. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/20/61.
- H Res 176 -- Provide for unity of Ireland. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/20/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 4627 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 2/20/61 -- Judiciary.

5. General Government

CONGRESS

SENATE

- S Con Res 13 -- Provide general expenditure authorization act for each fiscal year. BYRD (D Va.), ALLOTT (R Colo.), BENNETT (R Utah) -- 2/20/61 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 4609 -- Similar to HR 3725. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 2/20/61.
- HR 4737 -- Increase amount of clerk hire available to each Member of House of Representatives, and number of employees authorized. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 2/22/61 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 250 -- Similar to H J Res 2. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/21/61.
- H Con Res 164 -- Similar to H Con Res 13. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 2/17/61.
- H Con Res 170 -- Similar to H Con Res 2. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/23/61.
- H Res 173 -- Amend rule XI of House of Representatives. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 2/17/61 -- Rules.
- H Res 174 -- Amend rule XXI of House of Representatives. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 2/17/61 -- Rules.
- H Res 182 -- Amend clause 2(a) of rule XI and clause 4 of rule XXI of House of Representatives. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 2/21/61 -- Rules.
- H Res 183 -- Similar to H Res 13. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/22/61.
- H Res 184 -- Similar to H Res 182. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 2/22/61.
- H Res 186 -- Similar to H Res 182. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/23/61.
- H Res 187 -- Increase clerk hire allowance of Members of the House. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 2/23/61 -- House Administration.

CONSTITUTION & CIVIL LIBERTIES

SENATE

- S J Res 53 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re taxes on incomes, inheritances and gifts. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/24/61 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 54 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. to grant to citizens age 18 the right to vote. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/24/61 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 55 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S., re legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/24/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- H J Res 243 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 2/17/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 246 -- Amend Constitution to provide that Congress have power to grant representation in the Congress to people of D.C. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/20/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 247 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re eligibility of persons to vote for any candidate for elector of President and Vice President or for a candidate for election as a Senator or Representative in Congress. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/20/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 248 -- Similar to H J Res 4. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 2/20/61.
- H J Res 249 -- Similar to H J Res 4. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/20/61.
- H J Res 251 -- Similar to H J Res 4. PASSMAN (D La.) -- 2/21/61.
- H J Res 252 -- Similar to H J Res 4. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/21/61.
- H J Res 254 -- Similar to H J Res 4. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 2/23/61.
- H J Res 255 -- Similar to H J Res 4. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/23/61.
- H J Res 259 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re residence requirement for voting for President and Vice President of the U.S. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/23/61 -- Judiciary.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 1013 -- Establish in General Services Administration a service to disseminate general information re organization of Federal Government. KEATING (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Fong (R Hawaii), Javits (R N.Y.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 2/20/61 -- Government Operations.
- S 1026 -- Establish a National Economic Council for Security and Progress. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/22/61 -- Government Operations.
- S 1049 -- Require disposal of surplus land for use in production of crops through operation of family-type farms. HRUSKA (R Neb.), Curtis (R Neb.), Capehart (R Ind.), Lausche (D Ohio), Young (R N.D.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Bennett (R Utah), Allott (R Colo.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 2/22/61 -- Government Operations.
- S 1069 -- Authorize disposal of surplus property to certain welfare agencies. KEATING (R N.Y.), Wiley (R Wis.), Javits (R N.Y.), Case (R S.D.), Young (R N.D.), Bush (R Conn.), Beall (R Md.), Bennett (R Utah), Carlson (R Kan.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 2/24/61 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 4570 -- Provide public information and publicity when competitors submit identical bids to public agencies for sale or purchase of supplies, equipment, or services. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/20/61 -- Government Operations.
- HR 4723 -- Donate surplus property to volunteer lifesaving corps. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 2/22/61 -- Government Operations.
- HR 4724 -- Donate surplus personal property of the U.S. to states for promotion of fish and wildlife management. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 2/22/61 -- Government Operations.
- HR 4772 -- Create Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/22/61 -- Education and Labor.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 990 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide benefits not be considered income in determining eligibility of veterans for non-service-connected disability pensions. HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/20/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1000 -- Recognize federal employee unions and adjust grievances. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/20/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1001 -- Provide offstreet parking for patrons of postal service. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/20/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1002 -- Prohibit use of timing or measuring devices in the distribution of mail. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/20/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1035 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act re creditable service. HOLAND (D Fla.) -- 2/22/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1070 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, to provide additional life insurance. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 2/24/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 4525 -- Require Postmaster General to adjust compensation of star route, panel body, and mail messenger contractors. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 2/17/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 4526 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to include additional types of compensation within "basic salary." LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 2/17/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 4527 -- Extend to employees under Classification Act of 1949 benefits of salary increases in protection of basic compensation rates from downgrading actions. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 2/17/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 4667 -- Substitute truck vehicles for highway post office transportation. DAVIS, J.C. (D Ga.) (by request) -- 2/21/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 4676 -- Similar to HR 3267. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/21/61.
- HR 4730 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to extend to substitute postal employees provisions re overtime and holiday pay. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 2/22/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 4765 -- Establish a 35-hour workweek for postal field service employees. SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/22/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 4780 -- Define status of retired members of Armed Forces. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 4820 -- Provide certain adjustments in compensation of employees in Veterans' Administration. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 2/23/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 4844 -- Amend section 9(e) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 2/23/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- H Con Res 165 -- Clarify intent of Congress re extension of rural mail deliveries. KYL (R Iowa) -- 2/17/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 994 -- Provide Guam be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to House of Representatives. LONG (D Hawaii), Gruening (D Hawaii) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 995 -- Provide unincorporated territory of eastern Samoa be represented in Congress by a Deputy to the House of Representatives. LONG (D Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1062 -- Authorize leases and grants of rights-of-way on Indian lands in New York. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 2/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 4524 -- Provide unincorporated territories of Virgin Islands and Guam each be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to House of Representatives. KYL (R Iowa) -- 2/17/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4592 -- Set aside lands in Montana for Indians of Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Flathead Reservation, Montana. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4604 -- Transfer to Indian tribes certain tracts of land owned by the U.S. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4605 -- Use certain moneys deposited in Treasury to credit of Indian tribes. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4669 -- Amend law re gambling in the District of Columbia. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 2/21/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 4670 -- Amend law re indecent publications in the District of Columbia. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 2/21/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 4701 -- Provide appeal rights to employees of the Canal Zone government and Panama Canal Company. BAAS (R N.H.) -- 2/21/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 4745 -- Amend section 6(a) of Virgin Islands Corporation Act. KYL (R Iowa) -- 2/22/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4750 -- Similar to HR 4745. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4752 -- Similar to HR 4524. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4756 -- Authorize state civil or criminal jurisdiction on Indian reservations with consent of tribe involved. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/22/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4760 -- Similar to HR 4745. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4767 -- Similar to HR 4745. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4768 -- Similar to HR 4524. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4834 -- Amend "An act relative to employment for certain adult Indians on or near Indian reservations," approved Aug. 3, 1956. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/23/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4852 -- Place certain submerged lands within jurisdiction of Guam, Virgin Islands and American Samoa. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/23/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4858 -- Similar to HR 4852. KYL (R Iowa) -- 2/23/61.
- HR 4860 -- Similar to HR 4852. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/23/61.
- HR 4861 -- Similar to HR 4852. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/23/61.
- HR 4863 -- Similar to HR 4852. WESTLAND (R Wash.) (by request) -- 2/23/61.
- H Con Res 169 -- Re federal policy in the field of American Indian Affairs. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/23/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIARY

SENATE

- S 1019 -- Provide for recovery from tortiously liable third persons of the value of hospital and medical care and treatment furnished by the U.S. BYRD (D Va.) -- 2/20/61 -- Armed Services.
- S 1032 -- Permit flying of the flag of the U.S. for 24 hours of each day on the estate known as Terra Rubra, the birthplace of Francis Scott Key, in Carroll County, Md., and at the grave of Key in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, Md. BEALL (R Md.), Butler (R Md.) -- 2/22/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 1038 -- Appoint additional district judge for eastern district of Missouri. LONG (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 2/22/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 1039 -- Appoint additional district judge for western district of Missouri. LONG (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 2/22/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 4528 -- Re relief of certain persons in negotiation of forged or fraudulent Government checks issued at Parks Air Force Base, Calif. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 2/17/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4782 -- Authorize waiver of collection of certain erroneous payments made by Federal Government to certain civilian and military personnel. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4815 -- Recover costs, expenditures, and financial obligations of the United States arising from a liability upon some person other than the United States. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/23/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4832 -- Prohibit use, in advertising for a commercial purpose, of a uniform of any of the Armed Forces of the U.S. KING (D UTAH) -- 2/23/61 -- Judiciary.

- HR 4846 -- Provide for reducing sentences of imprisonment imposed upon persons held in custody for want of bail while awaiting trial by time so spent in custody. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 2/23/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4854 -- Appoint additional district judge for northern district of Indiana and additional judge for southern district of Indiana. BRADEMAs (D Ind.) -- 2/23/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4855 -- Amend subsection (b) of Section 60 -- Preferred Creditors; subsection (e) of Section 67 -- Liens and Fraudulent Transfers; and subsection (e) of Section 70 -- Title to Property; of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 96b, 107e, and 110e). CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/23/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4856 -- Amend sections 334, 367 and 369 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 734, 767, 769) and add a new section 355 to require claims to be filed and limit time within which claims may be filed in chapter XI (arrangement) proceedings to the time prescribed by section 57n of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 93n). CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/23/61 -- Judiciary.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 1014 -- Issue special postage stamp in commemoration of 300 years of operation of hotels in America, and 50th annual convention of American Hotel Association. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 2/20/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S Con Res 14 -- Salute "Uncle Sam" Wilson, of Troy, N.Y., as America's National symbol of "Uncle Sam." JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 2/22/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 4618 -- Issue special postage stamp in commemoration of 50th anniversary of the admission of New Mexico to statehood. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/20/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 4661 -- Similar to HR 2715. CLANCY (R Ohio) -- 2/21/61.
- HR 4733 -- Make Abraham Lincoln's birthday a holiday in the District of Columbia. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/22/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 4734 -- Make birthday of Abraham Lincoln a legal holiday. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 2/22/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 4771 -- Issue special postage stamp in honor of Sequoyah, famous Cherokee Indian. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/22/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 4838 -- Declare October 12 a legal holiday. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/23/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 242 -- Similar to H J Res 179. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/17/61.
- H J Res 244 -- Similar to H J Res 179. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 2/17/61.
- H J Res 245 -- Similar to H J Res 179. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 2/17/61.
- H J Res 253 -- Establish a national shrine commission to select and procure a site and formulate plans for construction of a permanent memorial building in memory of veterans of the Civil War. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/23/61 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 256 -- Similar to H J Res 177. HEALEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/23/61.
- H J Res 257 -- Designate a week in August each year as National Food Service Week. OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 2/23/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 258 -- Similar to H J Res 179. OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 2/23/61.

6. National Security

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

HOUSE

- HR 4537 -- Provide in determining eligibility of a member of an armed force for retirement, Secretary concerned shall credit service performed before attainment of age 18. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/17/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4691 -- Require 75 percent of funds for the conversion, alteration and repair of naval vessels be expended with private ship-repair yards. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 2/21/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4700 -- Amend section 11 of Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 2/21/61 -- Un-American Activities.
- HR 4726 -- Provide for advancement on retired list of certain medical officers of the uniformed services who have served as Surgeons General for 5 or more years. BATES (R Mass.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4773 -- Amend title 10, USC, re active duty agreements for Reserve officers. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4774 -- Provide benefits for nonregular members of the Armed Forces and members of the National Guard disabled from disease. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4775 -- Permit crediting of certain service performed prior to attaining the minimum age established for the purpose of determining eligibility for retirement. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4776 -- Equalize treatment of Reserves and Regulars in payment of per diem. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4777 -- Amend Dependents' Medical Care Act to provide that all retired members of a uniformed service qualify for benefits thereunder. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.

- HR 4778 -- Amend title 10, USC, re annuities based on retired or retainer pay. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4779 -- Similar to HR 131. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4781 -- Place Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates (Regulars) in a status comparable with U.S. Naval Academy graduates. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4784 -- Change terms for which enlistments may be accepted in the National Guard. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4785 -- Re withholding for state employee retirement, disability, and death benefit system purposes, on the compensation of certain civilian employees of the National Guard. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4786 -- Provide travel and transportation allowances for members of National Guard and Reserve components when travel is performed in an active duty or inactive duty training status in compliance with federal directives. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4787 -- Authorize payment of a basic allowance for quarters to an enlisted member of a Reserve component on active duty for training as if he were a member of a Regular component of a uniformed service. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4788 -- Authorize Reserve officers to combine service in more than one Reserve component in computing 4 years of satisfactory federal service necessary to qualify for uniform maintenance allowance. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4789 -- Clarify deferred or exempt status of persons who enlist in Reserve component of Armed Forces. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4790 -- Amend section 709 of title 32, USC. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4791 -- Amend title 32, USC, re system of courts martial for National Guard not in federal service. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4792 -- Clarify status of members of National Guard while attending or instructing at National Guard schools. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 4862 -- Amend section 11 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. SCHERER (R Ohio) -- 2/23/61 -- Un-American Activities.

ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

NO INTRODUCTIONS

7. Public Works & Resources

LANDS

SENATE

- S 1018 -- Acquire approximately 9 acres of land for addition to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. COOPER (R Ky.), Morton (R Ky.), Byrd (D Va.), Gore (D Tenn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1031 -- Re relief of Frederick, Md. BEALL (R Md.) -- 2/22/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 4593 -- Convey lands belonging to the U.S. to Pima County, Ariz. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4601 -- Reimburse owners and tenants of land acquired by Federal Aviation Agency for moving expenses. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4682 -- Convey lands in Iowa to Iowa. KYL (R Iowa) -- 2/21/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 4741 -- Dispose of certain federal property on the Minidoka project, Idaho, Shoshone project, Wyoming, and Yakima project, Washington. HARDING (D Idaho) -- 2/22/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4748 -- Similar to HR 4741. MAY (R Wash.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4751 -- Extend certain authority of Secretary of Interior, exercised through Geological Survey of Department of Interior, to areas outside national domain. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

SENATE

- S 992 -- Establish Oregon Dunes National Seashore Recreation Area. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 997 -- Extend conservation, restoration, and management of rare Hawaiian Nene goose. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 2/20/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1003 -- Establish national cemetery at Spokane, Wash., on lands formerly George Wright Air Force Base. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- S 1015 -- Provide an appropriation not exceeding \$175,000 to make a survey of a proposed national parkway from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee to Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky, and the Natchez Trace Parkway in Tennessee. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1023 -- Construct, operate and maintain additional features of Talent division of Rogue River Basin reclamation project, Ore. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1029 -- Protect Mystic, Conn., area against hurricane tidal flooding. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 2/22/61 -- Public Works.
- S 1030 -- Relocate Fort Peck-Great Falls transmission line in vicinity of Glasgow, Mont. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Metcalf (D Mont.) -- 2/22/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1048 -- Amend section 9(d) (1) of Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187; 43 U.S.C. 485). HRUSKA (R Neb.), Curtis (R Neb.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 2/22/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1051 -- Change name of lake formed by Kentucky Dam. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Gore (D Tenn.) -- 2/24/61 -- Public Works.
- S 1056 -- Amend section 205 of Flood Control Act of 1948 to increase project cost limitation for small flood control projects. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 2/24/61 -- Public Works.
- S 1057 -- Provide for a National Portrait Gallery as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 2/24/61 -- Rules and Administration.
- S 1058 -- Establish a National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board of Smithsonian Institution, authorize expansion of Smithsonian Institution's facilities for portraying contributions of Armed Forces of the U.S. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 2/24/61 -- Rules and Administration.
- S 1060 -- Construct, operate and maintain Oroville-Tonasket unit of the Okanogan-Similkameen division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Washington. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 2/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1063 -- Amend "An act to provide for the establishment of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, in the state of Missouri." SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 2/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 4506 -- Designate highway from a point near Moorcroft, Wyo., to a point on the Canadian boundary near the city of Raymond, Mont., part of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 2/17/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 4508 -- Establish national cemetery at Bushy Run Battlefield Park in Pennsylvania. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/17/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4513 -- Provide national cemeteries in De Soto county, Fla. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/17/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4514 -- Increase amount appropriated annually to conserve and restore Hawaiian Nene goose, extend such program additional 5 years. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 2/17/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 4533 -- Establish effective federal aid program to assist states in development of certain outdoor recreational resources. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 2/17/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4538 -- Amend Flood Control Act of 1958 re certain reservoir projects in Texas. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/17/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 4547 -- Provide for a more effective program of water pollution control. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 2/17/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 4548 -- Increase authorization for funds for the extension of certain projects from the District of Columbia into Maryland. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 2/17/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 4578 -- Construct, operate and maintain additional features of Talent division of Rogue River Basin reclamation project, Oregon. DURNO (R Ore.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4594 -- Similar to HR 4547. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/20/61.
- HR 4595 -- Similar to HR 773. SCRANTON (R Pa.) -- 2/20/61.
- HR 4598 -- Construct, operate and maintain midstate reclamation project, Nebraska. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4599 -- Amend General Bridge Act of 1946 re vertical clearance of bridges across Mississippi River. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/20/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 4603 -- Provide acceleration of land-acquisition program for migratory bird refuges and waterfowl production areas. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/20/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 4612 -- Conserve game and food fish in dam reservoirs. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/20/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 4613 -- Construct, operate and maintain Folsom south unit, American River Division, Central Valley project, in California. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4615 -- Similar to HR 4613. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 2/20/61.
- HR 4624 -- Similar to HR 4603. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/20/61.
- HR 4659 -- Establish National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board of the Smithsonian Institution, authorize expansion of Smithsonian Institution's facilities for portraying contributions of Armed Forces of the U.S. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 2/21/61 -- House Administration.
- HR 4660 -- Modify project Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., damage to levee and drainage districts, with particular reference to Kings Lake Drainage District, Mo. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 2/21/61 -- Public Works.

- HR 4671 -- Similar to HR 773. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/21/61.
- HR 4673 -- Preserve for the public use and benefit, certain portions of shoreline areas of the U.S. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 2/21/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4684 -- Establish Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, in Maryland. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 2/21/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4686 -- Similar to HR 66. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 2/21/61.
- HR 4697 -- Provide Channel Islands off coast of southern California be Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo Islands. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/21/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4702 -- Amend act creating the federal aid to wildlife restoration fund. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/21/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 4721 -- Expand and extend saline water conversion program. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/22/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4725 -- Similar to HR 768. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4735 -- Similar to HR 4673. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4757 -- Similar to HR 4721. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4759 -- Similar to HR 4721. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/22/61.
- HR 4762 -- Protect Mystic Conn., area against hurricane tidal flooding. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 2/22/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 4809 -- Provide study of the feasibility of developing pumped storage in connection with federal reservoir projects. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/23/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4813 -- Provide that highway from Tampa, Fla., through Bradenton, Fla., Punta Gorda, Fla., Fort Myers, Fla., Naples, Fla., and Miami, Fla., to Homestead Fla., be a part of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/23/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 4827 -- Establish a Federal Regional Water Pollution Control Research Laboratory in the Pacific Northwest. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 2/23/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4829 -- Construct, operate and maintain Oroville-Tonasket unit of the Okanogan Similkameen division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 2/23/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 4833 -- Increase project cost limitation for small flood control projects. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/23/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 4843 -- Similar to HR 4809. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 2/23/61.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS SENATE

- S 986 -- Assist in reduction of unemployment through acceleration of capital expenditure programs of state and local public bodies. CLARK (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Pell (D R.I.) -- 2/20/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 987 -- Authorize retraining of persons displaced from their jobs by automation or other technological development, foreign competition, relocation of industry, shifts in market demands or other change in structure of the economy. CLARK (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Hart (D Mich.), Smith (D Mass.) -- 2/20/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 996 -- Amend Sherman Act to provide additional public relief from repetitive criminal violations of the antitrust laws. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 2/20/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 1005 -- Amend section 10 and section 3 of the Federal Reserve Act. ROBERTSON (D Va.) (by request) -- 2/20/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1036 -- Provide civil remedies to persons damaged by unfair commercial activities in or affecting commerce. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/22/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1040 -- Abolish Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 2/22/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1042 -- Amend section 212(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended. ENGLE (D Calif.), Magnuson (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/22/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1043 -- Amend section 222(b) of Interstate Commerce Act re service of process in enforcement proceedings. ENGLE (D Calif.), Magnuson (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/22/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1044 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to authorize Federal Communications Commission to issue rules and regulations re community antenna television systems. ENGLE (D Calif.), Magnuson (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/22/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 4502 -- Make it unlawful for licensee of any radio or television broadcasting station to consistently or systematically portray, in the programs broadcast by such station, any religious group, race or nationality in a degrading or criminal manner. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/17/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4529 -- Similar to HR 11. MONTROYA (D N.M.) -- 2/17/61.
- HR 4590 -- Provide civil remedies to persons damaged by unfair commercial activities in or affecting commerce. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/20/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 4674 -- Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to increase amount of deposit insured under that act. GOODLING (R Pa.) -- 2/21/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 4695 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, re hours of operation of certain broadcasting stations. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/21/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4703 -- Authorize retraining of persons displaced from their jobs by automation or other technological development, foreign competition, relocation of industry, shifts in market demands or other change in the structure of the economy. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/21/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4743 -- Amend section 362(b) of Communications Act of 1934. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/22/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 4744 -- Eliminate oath requirement re certain export manifests. HIE-
STAND (R Calif.) -- 2/22/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 4749 -- Similar to HR 4695. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/22/61.

HR 4783 -- Grant constructive service to members of Coast Guard Women's Reserve for July 25, 1947-Nov. 1, 1949. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 4812 -- Prohibit improper methods to influence acts or decisions of certain federal regulatory agencies and repeal authority of Federal Communications Commission members to receive certain fees. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/23/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H 4830 -- Similar to HR 4695. IKARD (D Texas) -- 2/23/61.

HR 4839 -- Provide more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies of the Government of the U.S. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/23/61 -- Rules.

HR 4851 -- Provide study of compensation to persons affected by acquisition of property under federal or federally assisted programs, through condemnation proceedings. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 2/23/61 -- Public Works.

H Con Res 167 -- Similar to H Con Res 6. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 2/20/61.

COMMERCE

HOUSE

HR 4835 -- Stabilize mining of lead and zinc in the U.S. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

LABOR

SENATE

S 1059 -- Clarify relationship with and effect of Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 and Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 with state and/or federal apprenticeship laws. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 2/24/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 4573 -- Limit and prevent certain concerted activities by labor organizations which interfere with or obstruct or impede free production of goods for commerce. ALGER (R Texas) -- 2/20/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4587 -- Amend Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, to make it unlawful for any individual employed by a public utility to participate in a strike against that utility. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 2/20/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 4678 -- Similar to HR 13. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/21/61.

TRANSPORTATION

SENATE

S 1025 -- Provide for increase, modernization, and stockpiling of railroad equipment to meet needs of commerce of the U.S., of the postal service, and of the national defense; create and establish a public agency with powers to carry out provisions of this act. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) Byrd (D W.Va.) -- 2/20/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 4503 -- Similar to HR 146. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 2/17/61.

HR 4588 -- Amend chapter 135 of title 10, USC, to further development and maintenance of an adequate fleet of American jet cargo aircraft to promote commerce of the U.S., to aid national defense. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 2/20/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 4626 -- Similar to HR 682. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 2/20/61.

HR 4823 -- Similar to HR 2488. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 2/23/61.

HR 4824 -- Similar to HR 2586. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 2/23/61.

HR 4845 -- Similar to HR 682. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/23/61.

HR 4849 -- Provide aircraft may travel between the U.S. and Canada without requiring owners or operators thereof to reimburse the U.S. for extra compensation paid customs officers and employees. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4853 -- Similar to HR 682. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 2/23/61.

TAXES

SENATE

S 985 -- Permit prepaid dues income of certain membership organizations to be included in gross income for taxable years to which dues relate. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 2/20/61 -- Finance.

S 1052 -- Include in gross estate for inheritance tax purposes real property situated outside the U.S. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 2/24/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 4505 -- Similar to HR 2016. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 2/17/61.

HR 4518 -- Similar to HR 142. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/17/61.

HR 4519 -- Similar to HR 346. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/17/61.

HR 4522 -- Allow a credit for foreign taxes paid by a foreign corporation 20 percent or more of voting stock of which is owned by another foreign corporation in which a domestic corporation has a substantial stock interest. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/17/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4523 -- Similar to HR 1976. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/17/61.

HR 4535 -- Similar to HR 424. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/17/61.

HR 4540 -- Similar to HR 346. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/17/61.

HR 4542 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to remove limitations on medical and dental expenses. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/17/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4543 -- Similar to HR 331. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/17/61.

HR 4545 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re treatment of educational leave allowances. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 2/17/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4546 -- Similar to HR 346. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 2/17/61.

HR 4574 -- Similar to HR 346. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 2/20/61.

HR 4576 -- Similar to HR 346. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/20/61.

HR 4585 -- Provide a termination date for excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 2/20/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4586 -- Similar to HR 346. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/20/61.

HR 4589 -- Similar to HR 346. LANDRUM (D Ga.) -- 2/20/61.

HR 4597 -- Provide an exemption from manufacturers excise tax on business machines in articles purchased for exclusive use of a church or association of churches. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 2/20/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4600 -- Similar to HR 3647. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 2/20/61.

HR 4606 -- Amend provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and of title 28, USC, re taxation. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/20/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4664 -- Provide cost of all medicine and drugs for taxpayer and spouse, rather than only excess over 1 percent of adjusted gross income be included in computing medical expense deduction for taxpayer or spouse 65 or over. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/21/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4679 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to deduction of expenses for the care of certain dependents). KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/21/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4681 -- Similar to HR 424. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/21/61.

HR 4690 -- Similar to HR 346. PASSMAN (D La.) -- 2/21/61.

HR 4732 -- Similar to HR 346. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 2/22/61.

HR 4755 -- Withhold tax credit from maritime employers in states that do not meet the conditions required by section 3305 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4761 -- Similar to HR 346. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 2/22/61.

HR 4816 -- Provide an averaging taxable income. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4822 -- Similar to HR 346. FRAZIER (D Tenn.) -- 2/23/61.

HE 4837 -- Permit certain tax-exempt organizations to engage in certain activities influencing legislation directly relevant to purposes which qualify such organizations for tax exemption, without losing certain benefits. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4840 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to assist small and independent business. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4842 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit, for purposes of depreciation deduction, taxpayers to specify, under certain conditions, the useful life of tangible personal property acquired after Dec. 31, 1960. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4850 -- Encourage liquidation of frozen capital assets and reinvestment of a substantial portion thereof in medium term Government bonds bearing a low rate of interest by amending subchapter of title I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. WILSON (R Ind.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4857 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tuition payments to be treated as charitable contributions. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/23/61 -- Ways and Means.

TARIFFS

HOUSE

HR 4591 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1962, suspension of duties on metal scrap. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/20/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4693 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re persons for whose benefit imported articles must be marked with country of origin. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/21/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 4694 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re persons for whose benefit imported articles made of cotton fiber must be marked with country of origin. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/21/61 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 168 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/21/61.

H Con Res 171 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 2/23/61.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 7, 8.)

4. HR 4806. Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, authorizing federal grants to the states for the temporary extension of unemployment benefits to workers who had exhausted their benefits from regular state unemployment programs. Passed 392-30 (D 247-3; R 145-27), March 1, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 345)
5. H Res 167. Authorize expenditure of \$331,000 by the House Un-American Activities Committee for the calendar year 1961. Adopted 412-6 (D 240-6; R 172-0), March 1, 1961. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 346)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.		4	5		Vote No.		4	5		Vote No.		4	5	
Yes		392	412		Yes		247	240		Yes		145	172	
No		30	6		No		3	6		No		27	0	

	4	5		4	5		4	5	- KEY -
ALABAMA			19 Holifield	Y	Y	HAWAII			Y Record Vote For (yea).
3 Andrews	Y	Y	17 King	Y	Y	AL Inouye	Y	Y	✓ Paired For.
1 Boykin	? ?		26 Roosevelt	Y	N	IDAHO			‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
7 Elliott	Y	Y	16 Bell	Y	Y	2 Harding	Y	Y	M Record Vote Against (nay).
2 Grant	Y	Y	21 Hiestand	Y	Y	1 Pfost	Y	Y	X Paired Against.
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	Y	ILLINOIS			- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
8 Jones	? ?		24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	25 Gray	Y	Y	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.
5 Rains	Y	Y	15 McDonough	Y	Y	21 Mack	Y	Y	
4 Roberts	Y	Y	25 Rousselot	N	Y	24 Price	Y	Y	
6 Selden	Y	Y	20 Smith	N	Y	23 Shipley	Y	Y	
ALASKA			COLORADO			16 Anderson	Y	Y	
AL Rivers	Y	Y	4 Aspinall	Y	Y	17 Arends	Y	Y	
ARIZONA			1 Rogers	Y	Y	19 Chipperfield	Y	Y	
2 Vacancy			3 Chenoeweth	Y	Y	20 Findley	N	Y	
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	2 Dominick	Y	Y	14 Hoffman	N	Y	
ARKANSAS			CONNECTICUT			15 Mason	N	Y	
5 Alfond	N	Y	1 Daddario	Y	Y	18 Michel	Y	Y	
1 Gathings	Y	Y	3 Giaimo	Y	Y	22 Springer	Y	Y	
4 Harris	Y	Y	AL Kowalski	Y	Y	Chicago Cook County			
2 Mills	Y	Y	5 Monagan	Y	Y	1 Dawson	Y	Y	
6 Vacancy			2 Seely-Brown	Y	Y	12 Finnegan	Y	Y	
3 Trimble	Y	Y	4 Sibai	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	
CALIFORNIA			DELAWARE			7 Libonati	Y	Y	
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	AL McDowell	Y	Y	3 Murphy	Y	Y	
14 Hagen	Y	Y	FLORIDA			6 O'Brien	Y	Y	
2 Johnson	Y	Y	2 Bennett	Y	Y	2 O'Hara	Y	N	
11 McFall	Y	Y	4 Fascell	Y	Y	11 Pucinski	Y	Y	
1 Miller C.W.	Y	Y	7 Haley	Y	Y	8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	
8 Miller G.P.	Y	Y	5 Harlong	Y	Y	9 Yates	Y	Y	
3 Moss	Y	Y	8 Matthews	Y	Y	13 Church	Y	Y	
29 Sound	Y	Y	6 Rogers	Y	Y	10 Collier	Y	Y	
5 Shelley	Y	Y	3 Sikes	Y	Y	4 Derwinski	Y	Y	
27 Sheppard	? ?		1 Cramer	Y	Y	INDIANA			
12 Sisk	Y	Y	GEORGIA			3 Brodemas	Y	Y	
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	8 Blitch	Y	Y	8 Danton	Y	Y	
10 Gubser	Y	Y	5 Davis J.C.	Y	Y	1 Madden	Y	Y	
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	7 Davis J.W.	Y	Y	4 Adair	Y	Y	
13 Teague	Y	Y	4 Flynt	Y	Y	7 Bray	Y	Y	
28 Utt	N	Y	3 Forrester	Y	Y	11 Bruce	N	Y	
30 Wilson	Y	Y	1 Hagan	Y	Y	5 Vacancy	Y	Y	
9 Younger	Y	Y	9 Landrum	Y	Y	2 Halleck	Y	Y	
Los Angeles Co.			2 Pilcher	Y	Y	10 Harvey	Y	Y	
22 Corman	Y	Y	10 Stephens	Y	Y	6 Roudsbush	Y	Y	
23 Doyle	Y	Y	6 Vinson	Y	Y	9 Wilson	Y	Y	

Democrats in this type: *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 4 through 5.

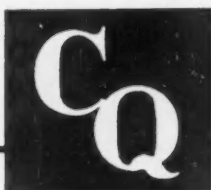
(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 7, 8.)

4 5			4 5			4 5			4 5		
6 Morrison	Y	Y	NEBRASKA			5 Scott	Y	Y	6 McMillan	Y	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	3 Beermann	N	Y	12 Taylor	Y	Y	2 Riley	Y	Y
7 Thompson	Y	Y	2 Cunningham	Y	Y	11 Whitener	Y	Y	1 Rivers	Y	Y
3 Willis	Y	Y	4 Martin	N	Y	10 Jonas	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA		
MAINE			1 Weaver	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA			2 Berry	N	Y
1 Garland	Y	Y	NEVADA			AL Nygaard	N	Y	1 Reifel	Y	Y
3 McIntire	Y	Y	AL Boring	Y	Y	AL Short	N	Y	TENNESSEE		
2 Tupper	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE			OHIO			6 Bass	Y	Y
MARYLAND			2 Bass	Y	Y	9 Ashley	Y	N	9 Davis	Y	Y
2 Brewster	Y	Y	1 Merrow	Y	Y	11 Cook	Y	Y	8 Everett	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	Y	NEW JERSEY			20 Feighan	Y	Y	4 Ewins	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	11 Addonizio	Y	Y	18 Hays	Y	Y	3 Frazier	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	14 Daniels	Y	Y	19 Kirwan	Y	Y	5 Loser	Y	Y
1 Johnson	Y	Y	13 Gallagher	Y	Y	10 Moeller	Y	Y	7 Murray	?	?
5 Lankford	Y	Y	8 Joelson	Y	Y	21 Vanik	Y	Y	2 Baker	Y	Y
6 Matbias	Y	Y	10 Rodino	Y	Y	17 Ashbrook	N	Y	1 Reece	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			4 Thompson	Y	?	14 Ayres	Y	Y	TEXAS		
2 Boland	Y	Y	3 Auchincloss	Y	Y	8 Betts	Y	Y	3 Beckworth	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	Y	1 Cabill	Y	Y	22 Bolton	Y	Y	2 Brooks	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	6 Dwyer	Y	Y	16 Bow	Y	Y	17 Burleson	Y	Y
7 Lane	Y	Y	5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	7 Brown	Y	Y	22 Casey	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	Y	Y	2 Glenn	Y	Y	2 Clancy	Y	Y	7 Dowdy	Y	Y
12 McCormack	Y	Y	9 Osmer	Y	Y	12 Devine	Y	Y	21 Fisher	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	12 Wallbauser	Y	Y	6 Harsba	Y	Y	13 Ikard	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	7 Widnall	Y	Y	5 Latta	Y	Y	20 Kilday	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	NEW MEXICO			4 McCulloch	Y	Y	15 Kilgore	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	AL Montoya	Y	Y	23 Minsball	Y	Y	19 Mahon	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y	AL Morris	Y	Y	15 Moorehead	Y	Y	1 Patman	Y	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y	NEW YORK			13 Mosher	Y	Y	11 Poage	Y	Y
14 Martin	Y	Y	41 Dulski	Y	Y	3 Schenck	Y	Y	4 Rayburn	Y	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y	30 O'Brien	Y	Y	1 Scherer	N	Y	18 Rogers	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			1 Pike	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA			16 Rutherford	Y	Y
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	32 Stratton	Y	Y	3 Albert	Y	Y	6 Teague	N	Y
12 Bennett	Y	Y	27 Barry	Y	Y	2 Edmondson	Y	Y	8 Thomas	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	3 Becker	Y	Y	5 Jarman	Y	Y	9 Thompson	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	2 Derounian	Y	Y	4 Streed	Y	Y	10 Thornberry	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	26 Dooley	Y	Y	6 Wickersham	Y	Y	12 Wright	?	?
5 Ford	Y	Y	43 Goodell	Y	Y	1 Belcher	Y	Y	14 Young	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	33 Kilburn	N	Y	OREGON			5 Alger	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	31 King	Y	Y	3 Green	Y	N	UTAH		
4 Hoffman	N	Y	40 Miller	Y	Y	2 Ullman	Y	Y	2 King	Y	Y
3 Johansen	N	Y	39 Ostertag	Y	Y	4 Durno	Y	Y	1 Peterson	Y	Y
11 Knox	Y	Y	42 Pillion	Y	Y	1 Norblad	Y	Y	VERMONT		
2 Meader	Y	Y	34 Pirnie	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA			AL Stafford	Y	Y
Detroit - Wayne County			35 Riehlman	Y	Y	25 Clark	?	?	VIRGINIA		
13 Diggs	Y	Y	37 Robison	Y	Y	21 Dent	Y	Y	4 Abbitt	Y	Y
15 Dingell	Y	Y	28 St. George	Y	Y	11 Flood	Y	Y	1 Downing	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	36 Taber	N	Y	30 Holland	Y	Y	3 Gary	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	38 Weis	Y	Y	28 Moorhead	Y	Y	2 Hardy	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	29 Wharton	N	Y	26 Morgan	Y	Y	7 Harrison	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	?	?	New York City			14 Rhodes	Y	Y	9 Jennings	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			5 Addabbo	Y	Y	15 Walter	Y	Y	8 Smith	Y	Y
8 Blatnik	Y	?	8 Anfuso	Y	Y	29 Corbett	Y	Y	5 Tuck	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	24 Buckley	Y	Y	8 Curtin	Y	Y	10 Broyhill	Y	Y
6 Marshall	Y	Y	12 Carey	Y	Y	9 Dague	Y	Y	6 Poff	Y	Y
7 Andersen	Y	Y	11 Celler	Y	Y	12 Fenton	Y	Y	WASHINGTON		
5 Judd	Y	Y	7 Delaney	Y	Y	27 Fulton	Y	Y	3 Hansen	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	19 Farbstein	Y	Y	23 Gavin	Y	Y	7 Magnuson	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	23 Gilbert	Y	Y	19 Goodling	Y	Y	5 Horan	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	22 Healey	Y	Y	24 Kearns	Y	Y	4 May	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	6 Holtzman	Y	Y	7 Milliken	Y	Y	1 Pelly	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			10 Kelly	Y	Y	16 Vacancy	Y	Y	6 Tollefson	Y	Y
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	9 Keogh	Y	Y	22 Saylor	Y	Y	2 Westland	Y	Y
6 Colmer	Y	Y	13 Multer	Y	Y	17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA		
3 Smith	?	?	16 Powell	Y	?	13 Schweiter	Y	Y	3 Bailey	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	Y	14 Rooney	Y	Y	10 Scranton	Y	Y	4 Hechler	Y	Y
4 Williams	Y	Y	20 Ryan	Y	N	20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	5 Kee	Y	Y
5 Winstead	Y	Y	18 Santangelo	Y	Y	18 Whalley	Y	Y	6 Slack	Y	Y
MISSOURI			21 Zelenko	Y	Y	Philadelphia City			2 Staggers	Y	Y
5 Bolling	Y	Y	25 Fino	Y	Y	1 Barrett	Y	Y	1 Moore	Y	Y
9 Cannon	Y	Y	4 Halpern	Y	Y	3 Byrne	Y	Y	WISCONSIN		
6 Hull	Y	Y	17 Lindsay	Y	Y	2 Granahan	Y	Y	9 Johnson	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	15 Ray	N	Y	5 Green	Y	Y	2 Kastenmeier	Y	N
10 Jones	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA			4 Nix	Y	Y	5 Reuss	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	9 Alexander	Y	Y	6 Toll	Y	Y	4 Zablocki	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	Y	1 Bonner	Y	Y	RHODE ISLAND			8 Byrnes	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	4 Cooley	Y	Y	2 Fogarty	Y	Y	7 Laird	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	2 Fountain	Y	Y	1 St. Germain	Y	Y	10 O'Konski	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	3 Henderson	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA			1 Schadeberg	Y	Y
7 Hall	N	Y	8 Kitchin	Y	Y	4 Ashmore	?	?	3 Thomson	Y	Y
MONTANA			6 Kornegay	Y	Y	3 Dorn	N	Y	6 Van Pelt	Y	Y
1 Olson	Y	Y	7 Lennon	Y	Y	5 Hemphill	Y	Y	WYOMING		
2 Battin	N	Y							AL Harrison	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

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Week ending March 3, 1961 -- PAGE 381



Action Begins The first of President Kennedy's anti-recession proposals, a bill extending unemployment compensation payments to those whose benefits were exhausted, was sent to the Senate March 1 after the House approved it by a 392-30 roll-call vote. Later the same day, the House approved a resolution authorizing its Un-American Activities Committee to spend \$331,000 on its investigations this year. In the Senate, partisan controversy flared over an Administration-backed measure creating 69 new federal judgeships. (Page 345)

In the Committees

House and Senate Committees moved quickly on five of President Kennedy's 16 priority measures: the House Agriculture Committee reported a bill to reduce feed grains production...a measure to provide public assistance to children of unemployed workers was reported by the Ways and Means Committee...proposals to increase the minimum wage and reinstate the 1949 Reorganization Act were ordered reported to full House committees...and the Senate Banking and Currency Committee concluded hearings on a bill to relieve depressed areas. (Page 347)

Peace Corps

President Kennedy March 1 fulfilled one of his campaign promises -- establishment of a Peace Corps to help foreign countries meet their urgent needs for skilled manpower. By the end of the year, the President said, he hoped more than 500 Americans would be working abroad under this program -- doing the same work, eating the same food and talking the same language as the nationals of the country in which they were stationed. (Page 351)

Highway Proposals

The Interstate highway program needs more money and it should come from the trucks, not the driving public, President Kennedy told Congress in a Feb. 28 message. To prevent a drain on the budget, the President asked for continuance of the 4 cent a gallon federal gasoline tax motorists pay, but said he would not recommend increasing the tax at present. (Page 351)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Temporary extension of unemployment benefits; authorization of expenditures for Un-American Activities Committee; page 380.

Governorship, Senate Outlook

The governorship and Senate elections of 1961 and 1962 may provide important clues to the long-term strengths of both Republican and Democratic parties during the 1960's. The governorship level appears to offer the best hope for the GOP in the near future. The Senate, on the other hand, seems sure to remain in Democratic hands at least through 1964 or 1966. CQ's studies give state-by-state details. (Pages 356, 360)

Around the Capitol

The Administration sent Congress draft legislation for federal grants to be used either for school construction, increases in teachers' salaries, or both, and including provisions for aid to impacted areas...Congress received Administration proposals for two health care programs -- medical training and community facilities and nursing homes...The death of Rep. Walter M. Mumma (R Pa.) brought House membership to 173 Republicans, 260 Democrats...The President held his fifth press conference and gave his views in a defense strategy controversy. (Pages 349, 355)

Lobby Activity

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Miami, commended, then chided, President Kennedy for his economic program. It was sound, they said, but fell far short of what they would like to see. Turning to internal affairs, the union discussed ways of improving organizing techniques after hearing a report that membership had dropped by 400,000 in the past two years, attributed to the changing composition of the working force. Elsewhere, a NAACP officer rapped the Administration on civil rights and the new OECD got some support from the business world. (Page 352)

